WHITNEY'S BROADSIDE

It Has to Do with the Mohican at Mare Island.

More Fun for the Energetic Democratic Secretary of the Navy.

Gossip in the Departments and About the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- Secretary Whitbey has unearthed another in the long list of frauds perpetrated upon the taxpayers blican administrations of the last twenty-five years. The following let-ter, addressed by Secretary Whitney to Commodore Russell of the Mare Island Navy Yard, explains itself:

Navy Yard, explains itself:

Navy Department,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1885.

Six—In the line of suggestions contained in my letter to you of April 15, I have made such investigations as my limited time would—nit into the expenditures made at the 15 e Island Navy Yard of late years for the purpose of satisfying myself as to its condition as a place for the efficient performance of public work. Taking certain lines of inquiry as a test, I am compelled to express the great astonishment at the results indicated. The steamship Mohican was taken out of commission ong reconstruction, including the substitu-on of new machinery for the old. She is now substantially ready for sea, and

rvice. From the accounts of this department it wastefulness. Similar indications appear to me in the case of partial repairs and replacements made upon other vessels not necessary to comment upon in details. It may be said the economy, or lack of economy, with which repairs are conducted is in general a thing difficult to prove. But circumstances like those exhibited in the case of the Mohican are entirely incapable of explanation except upon the ground that either through a fault of system or for some other reason the public money spent in the Mare Island yard is in the main thrown way.

Mare Island yard is in the main thrown away.

Il have decided to constitute a board of investigation for the purpose of conducting an inquiry upon the spot into the system and methods prevalent in the yard, and the orders constituting the board, and covering their authority, will accompany this commanication. I have heretofore directed certain foremen of the yard to be dismissed. The naval regulations provide that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the position of foreman a board shall be convened at the navy yard under the direction of the secretary of the navy to make a selection from qualified candidates who shall have passed a satisfactory examination irrespective of locality, no district or State being entitled to preference for these positions. The board to be constituted will, until further orders, conduct these examinations. I call your at tention, and through you that of the board to be constituted, to the number of make carried upon the rolls as foremen, quarter men, etc., persons engaged in the works. hader the same supervision, whether con-ucted by different bureaus of this depart-ent or otherwise, for the purpose of giv-ig a greater simplicity and probably effec-The secretary today appointed the followthe secretary today appointed the followin g-named officers to make the investigation: Captain John Irwin, Chief Engineer
G. F. Kutz, Commander F. Rogers, Commander G. Kempff. Assistant Naval Constructor G. F. Easter and Second Lieutenant
J. J. McWhorter of the marine corps.
Secretary Whitney will, it is understood,
or der an investigation of the expenditures
for the repairs of the Omaha. The Omaha
has been undergoing repairs at the Portsm fouth Navy Yard, and it is alleged that
the amount already expended on her
esaches almost \$600,000.

ADMIRAL AND DUDE.

re saches almost \$600,000.

A Sailor Off His Course in Southern Seas - More Fun for the Energetic Democratic Secretary of the Navy. WASHINGTON, May 23.—An investigation great interest to naval officers will be begun here within a few weeks. The inquiry, it is expected, will fully develop the facts in relation to the purase of supplies for the south Pacific squadron, of which Admiral Upshur, who is now on his way home to be retired, has for some time been commander. Admiral Upshur has been decidedly unpopular with the officers of the fleet. He has posed in

Upshur has been decidedly unpopular with the officers of the fleet. He has posed in South Americans society as a dude of the most advanced type, and his warmest friends have been among foreigners rather than Americans.

In Callao, where most of the stores for United States vessels are bought, there are several large firms who have furnished supplies for the squadrons of various nations. The firm of Grace Brothers, Americans, have been in the habit of providing United States vessels. Shute & Garland. Englishmen, have supplied British ships of war, and other firms have supplied vessels of the German, French and Italian navies. Last winter, when the fleet paymaster of the south Pacific squadron made a requisition through the admiral for supplies, the firm of Shute & Garland was invited by Admiral Upshur to bid against the Grace Brothers, and it is said the Englishmen were promised the admiral's influence. On one of the contract, in which Grace Brothers were the lowest bidders, in competition with Shute & Garland, the admiral, it is charged, suggested that the award be determined by drawing lots, and the gamble having occurred in the admiral's cabin and Grace Brothers having won Upshur arbitrarily gave the contract to Shute & Garland. Paymasters are required to certify to the department that their purchases have been made in open market from the lowest responsible bidder. Two or more paymasters of the fleet in forwarding their returns certified that supplies were bought in obedience to the orders of the admiral, but not at the lowest market trice.

The trouble created over the purchase of

Addition of two officers from the flagsting and the present numbers, and the hold flags below to without the period facts of the case are reported facts of the case of the c

believe the old ticket can be renominated. They talk that sort of thing openly. A number of the Western leaders have been on here paying visits in the line of this policy. Mr. Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who has been here for a number of days, and who dined recently with Mr. Blaine, believes in renominating the old ticket. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, who was here two or three days ago, is an ardent advocate of the old ticket. General Logan is a candidate for the first place this time and it is very improbable that he will look with favor upon the plan of the Blaine people. Among the Democrats the talk is all of Mr. Cleveland.

FOREIGN-BORN AMERICANS. The Department of State Settles Vexed Questions on Allegiance, Foreign Marriage, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1885.-Important action has been taken by the Department of State, modifying, in the following respects, the instructions sent by it to its diplomatic representatives abroad. instructions that the children born abroad to American citizens were subject, when in the country of their birth, to such allegiance as the country imposed upon them. It is now maintained, in conformity with the present tendency of international law, that such children inherit their father's citizenship, as well as his domicile. It was maintained that declaration of intention by itself does not confer citizenship. This is considered true as to citizenship in its full sense. But it is now maintained that when there is domicile in the United States (residence with intention to remain permanently) this, by itself, even without a declaration of intention, confers a title to government protection as to all rights which are given by the law of nations to domicile. In other words, as by the law of nations, personal status as to legitimacy, to guardianship, to marriage and to descent of personality is determined by domicile; the status thus conferred will be recognized and supported by the diplomatic representatives of the United States. It had been previously declared that the act of Congress validating all marriages performed before a consul abroad by parties entitled to marry by the laws of the District of Columbia, applies to all marriages abroad by citizens of the United States. It is now held, in accordance with the rulings of the courts, that this statute applies only to the marriage of persons domiciled in the District of Columbia, or in the territories. This brings the instructions to our consuls and diplomatic representatives abroad in harmony with the present adjudications of the courts, both at home and abroad. It relieves marriages abroad from the restrictions supposed to be imposed by the new statute of the District of Columbia, and the solemnization of such marriages is made to depend on the law of the country of solemnization. But the restrictions of the law of the country of 'solemnization are held not to apply when such country is semi-civilized, or when, as is now generally the case on the continent of Europe, the law of such country does not by it own limitations apply to the marriage of foreigners. In such cases the law governing the marriages abroad of American citizens domiciled in a particular State is the law of such State.

DOWN IN ARIZONA. Mr. Cornell on the Abuses of Repub-

lican Rule in a Territory.

Prescott, Arizona, a member of the Legislature of that State, has left here for New York. The present Governor there is Frederick A. Tuttle, who is unpopular and

erick A. Tuttle, who is unpopular and against whom charges have been preferred. Mr. Cornell has been in Washington and seen President Cleveland about the affairs of the Territory. He saw Attorney-General Garland and ithe secretary of the interior. He made general complaint that the affairs of the Territory were not judiciously administered by the people appointed by the Washington authorities. They all said that the matter would be looked into.

The present incumbents in office in Arizona, it appears, form themselves into a band of lobbyists at each term of the Legislature and either pass or defeat almost any measure they please. "The Governor," says Mr. Cornell, "is a Republican. He was appointed by Arthur. He has the appointing of commissioners for the exhibition of ores and minerals of the Territory at Denver, Chicago, New Orleans, etc. These commissioners go and pretend to do something, and when the Legislature meets they get their pay through the aid of biblyits. The entire hand in Washinghad and

meets they get their pay through the aid of lobbyists. The entire bonded indebtedness of the Territory is about \$500,000.

"The population is but 500,000, and we want immigrants and capital to develop the mining and other interests of the Territory. The Territory is rich in gold, silver and copper, and only needs capital to develop the extensive mines and make it the greatest productive bullion country of the West. With judicious officers to manage the affairs of the Territory and sufficient capitol to develop the mining mterest in a few years we will be sending out from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year of precious metal. The area of the Territory is about 113,000 square miles. Strange to say, one-third of this vast territory is kept out of the market by the Atlantic and Pacific railroad land grant for the reason they do not place their land on the market, and by their influence the government land in the same area is also kept out of the market, and no one can tell which is government or railroad property. We look to Cleveland and his cabinet for relief. So far we have been bucking against Republican authorities. They have left us in disorder. We are still under Republican rule there, but we hope that the present officeholders, from the Governor to the village postmaster, will be removed by President Cleveland, and honest Democrats who appreciate the needs of the Territory and the wants of the people will be installed.

The New Civil Service.

The New Civil Service. WASHINGTON, May 20.-Commissione Gregory of the civil service commission administration has been generally obeyed. rules of the commission extend only to the clerical places in the departments and in the

clerical places in the departments and in the large post offices and customs districts—about 15,000 places in all."
"Have there been no complaints of violations of the rules in appointments in the departments?" asked the correspondent.
"Yes, the complaints have been loud and frequent from the outset. People often come to us and claim to know of appointments made in open violation of the rules. Commonly, however, they refuse to give any names or any clew by which the cases can be followed. Sometimes, however, the complaints are made in good faith, and by intelligent persons and in all such cases a prompt investigation has been made by the commission, and in every case thus far the charge has proved false. Two or three appointments have been made by a misunderstanding of the requirements, but these were recently received.

campaign in stemming the Irish deflection to Blaine. Phelan was indorsed by the Missouri senators and by nearly all the representatives from that State.

ney has written a letter to Mr. John Roach, in which he informs that gentleman that the performance of the Dolphin thus far calls for special care in the future, and that the vessel cannot now be accepted without an opportunity to demonstrate beyond all question the high character of her work. The secretary says he does not understand that Mr. Roach now claims that the Dolphin has either the speed or horse-power contemplated, but does assert that the plans have been properly executed as far as he is concerned.

The secretary orders another trial on Thursday next, as well as a similar run at sea at an early day, which time he says the Dolphin should be loaded to a point near her lines and accomplish twelve knots speed. The expense of the latter trial will be borne by the government if the vessel is accepted.

A Sharp Lookout for Postmasters.

A Sharp Lookout for Postmasters. WASHINGTON, May 22.-A. G. Sharp, chief sistants that in future where it is discovemploye of the Postal Department has violated the law, the facts must at once be lated the law, the facts must at once be communicated to the United States district attorney for the district in which the offence may be committed, with a view to the immediate prosecution of the offence, and that in all cases the inspector shall be guided by the advice of the district attorney. The chief inspector in a circular letter on the subject adds: "Postmasters and others entrusted with the moneys of the department know (or if they do not they are unfit to hold any position that to use any department funds for private purposes is under any circumstances to be guilty of a criminal offence."

Tools of the inspector in a calculated to make the friends of the new calculated to make the friends of the communists were arrested, and the wounded and dying were conveyed to the story would be worth more space.

The operations in the Soudan against the Arabs h

Miss Cleveland's Return.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-Miss Cleveland arrived here this afternoon on the limited express from New York. While driving up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House the horses fell and the occupants of the carriage were shaken up and badly frightened. Miss Cleveland will remain in Washington the greater part of the summer. Her return is a complete denial of the absurd story that she had left her brother, the President, because of his refusal to interdict the use of liquors at the White House. Several gentlemen have urged the President to exclude from the White House the newspaper men who started the falsehood about an alienation between the President and his sister. He has not yet determined to do so, though properly incensed that such an outrageous scandal should have been started in print. such an outrageous been started in print.

Treasury Department Reforms. the recommendations made by collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the various ports in reply to the circular issued by the department some time ago asking information as to what reduction of the force of employes of these offices could be made without detriment to the service. It is understood that at the Boston Custom House quite a number of officers can be dispensed with, though what the recommendations of the officers that the service is the part of Russia, she is only retiring under to visit Killarney.

Matters of Home Legislation have been causing considerable trouble in the land purchase bill as a fraud, a specious bill framed with the sole object of securing the votes of the Ulster Whigs.

ROME, May 23.—In government circles it is denied that Italy has any intention of the radicals are said to strongly favor local self-government, and to be against a local self-government that the solution of the lialian troops at Massowah. It is

tions of the officers there are cannot be learned at present.

The recommendation of the collector at Plymouth that the offices of deputy collector at Duxbury and Scituate be abolished has been acted on by Secretary Manning, and both these officers will be removed.

dence on the Glenwood road, near this city.
The funeral services were conducted by
Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of St. John's
Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Beale
died on Thursday at the age of 87. She
was a lady well known and much loved
here, where she had lived nearly all her
lifetime.

Exports and Imports

Washington, May 23.—The value of exports from the United States during April past aggregated \$52,936,926, and the value of imports \$48,791,750. The excess of exports was \$4.145,176, while in April, 1884, there was an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$4.269,499. During the twelve months ended April 30 the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$155,959,352.

All Passengers Taxable.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Commission ers of Immigration recently raised the question whether the head-money tax should be collected on immigrants only, or upon all passengers arriving at our ports not citizens of the United States. The question was referred to Attorney-General Garland, and he has decided that all arriving non-resident passengers should pay the head tax.

McClellan to be Answered

Washington, May 20.—Congressman W. D.Kelley has returned to his home in Philadelphia, after several days here in his-torical research, procuring data for an arti-

resignation of a postmaster at a small town in Indiana has been received at the Post Office Department. The writer says: "I was first appointed in James K. Polk's administration, and have served ever since." He also mentions by name and recommends a fellow-townsman as his successor, saying: "The change will be Democratic, as I voted for Blaine and he voted for Cleveland."

More Rascals Indicted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.-The grand five new indictments against G. A. Whit-

FOREIGN EVENTS.

England and Russia.

A Good Sensational Story Spoiled for Lack of Truth.

Fragments of Riel's Rebellion-

the British will disappear from the scene, leaving only the skeletons of thousands of brave men and the wreck of a promising 100,000 roubles. railroad enterprise as the results of their prodigal expenditure of blood and money for the results of their at Kensington early in June for the past two or three years. The Guards' regiments and other troops are, however, left at Alexandria, in readiness for service elsewhere, it may be a support of the past two or three years. The Guards' regiments and other troops are, however, left at Alexandria, in readiness for service elsewhere, it may be a support of the past two or three years. The Guards' regiments from all the regiments stationed in Paris attended the funeral of M. Neuville, the celebrated painter of battle spenies. elsewhere; it may be in India.

For matters are by no means settled be-tween the Russian government and the British. There is a disposition on the part British. There is a disposition on the part of Russia to seek to force the utmost limit of concession from England, and while the British cabinet is so reticent on its policy it is hard to tell just in what way this is being met. The holding back of troops, the quiet but persistent preparations for war, both in England and India, point to an unmistakable determination to insist upon certain limits to Russian claims, and justifies the Treasury Department Reforms.

Washington, May 22.—The Treasury Department has begun the consideration of the recommendations made by collectors, and surveyors of the various officers, and surveyors of the various officers.

differences among the members as to the Irish policy of the government. A number of the radicals are said to strongly favor local self-government, and to be against a renewal of the crimes act. A compromise has been effected. A modified coercion bill is to be presented to Parliament, and an act to make easier the way of Irish formers to the Votes of the Ulster Whigs.

KOME, May 23.—In government circles it is denied that Italy has any intention of evacuating the Soudan because of the alleged prevalence of typhus fever among the Italian troops at Massowah. It is asserted by the government that the stories about excessive mortality on account of typhus fever are untrue.

Postmasters of the Fourth Class.

Washington, May 22.—PostmasterGeneral Vilas has directed that whenever any postmaster of the fourth class shall have remained in office for five years from the date of the taking effect of his latest official bond he shall execute a new bond in a manner and with sureties as required by law upon notice from the department. The first assistant postmastergeneral is charged with carrying out this order in all existing cases, and with the regulations applicable.

A Lady Much Loved in Washington.

Washington, May 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Beale, mother of General Beale, took place this afternoon from her late residence on the Glenwood road, near this city. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of St. John's Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of St. John's He is of the conservatives in the House of the Condence during the week declared that no efforts of diplomacy could have no efforts

whether as minister or leader of the oppos ion. Cunningham and Burton, the convicted the convicted typamiters, were taken from London, after heir sentence, under circumstances of great ecreey, in order to prevent any attempt a secue, information of which was given in a nonymous letter to the superintendent frodice.

an anonymous letter to the superintendent of police.

The East Indian government is to expend \$50,000,000 in building new and extending old lines of railroad in that country. These will be especially adapted for war purposes, and be intended especially for the purpose of easy reach for strategic points on the Afghan frontier. The Ameer of Afghanistan will receive 30,000 ritles soon, which are being manufactured for him by a British firm.

It is reported that the Earl of Rosebery

are being manufactured for him by a British firm.

It is reported that the Earl of Rosebery was sent to Germany, officially, in order to especially cultivate friendly relations between the British government and Prince Bismarck, who in foreign affairs is to all news correspondents the grand director. As there is no friction between the two governments, other than the news agencies have manufactured, it is hard to see why "friendly relations" need cultivation.

The jingoes, or ultra-war party, in England intend to hold a public meeting in London for the purpose of lionizing Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Afghan frontier commissioner, who has been recalled for the purpose of assisting in discussing frontier question with the diplomatic agents of the Russian and English governments. torical research, procuring data for an article to contravert statements contained in a recent magazine article written by General McClellan. Judge Kelley thinks General McClellan. Judge Kelley thinks General McClellan in that article slandered both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and he intends to refute these slanders.

One Kind of Postmaster.

Washington, May 23.—A voluntary resignation of a postmaster at a small town in Indiana has been received at the Post Office Department. The writer says. "I

of the Emperor of Germany were in circulation during the week. He has only been suffering from a slight cold. Meanwhile the German government has been making things hot for the Socialists. Meetings

A Montreal Man Is Arrested and Fined have been prohibited, papers advocating the doctrines suppressed, and a specimen of n the fact that one man has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment who was anunced as intending to preside over a So

cialist meeting.

The fragments of the Riel rebellion are being gradually gathered up by the Canadian forces. That doughty chief is to be

being gradually gathered up by the Canadian forces. That doughty chief is to be handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with, though no decision has yet been arrived at as to the time and place of the occurrence of the trial. Two prominent for the defence, which will be insanity, doubtless, evidence being forthcoming as to misle score men in the important positions who know how work should be done, and who will see that it is done properly. Naval offices consider the change from the present system an excellent one.

In the Bureau of Statistics.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Manning has issued an official order promoting. Chief Clerk Switzer of the bureau of statistics to be chief of that bureau, vice Nimmo, resigned, and reinstating Mr. Whitney as as unofficially announced some time ago, go into effect June I.

In the Boston Custom House.

Washington, May 21.—The Hartford Times correspondent learns that the President said today that it had been decided to remove nearly every official of government at the Boston Custom House, and replace them with Democrats. He is not able to state now exactly when the removal will be made.

Mr. Hay Back and Better.

Washington, May 23.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Malcolm Hay has returned from Aiken, S. C., in greatly important posts in Confirming the Spanish

Postmaster-General Malcolm Hay has returned from Aiken, S. C., in greatly improved health, and was at the Post Office on Monday.

MADRID, May 25.—There is great indigration his office on Monday.

Colonel d'Ahana's Claim.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The accounts of Colonel d'Ahana, who had a dispute with Land Commissioner Sparks about settlement town days and the present with the United States. After a proseryices was \$602 of which \$475 has been allowed and paid him.

Treaty.

MADRID, May 25.—There is great indigration his office on Monday.

Colonel d'Ahana's Claim.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The accounts of Colonel d'Ahana, who had a dispute with Land Commissioner Sparks about settlement some days ago, have been adjusted. The total amount of the colonel's claim for services was \$602 of which \$475 has been allowed and paid him.

Treaty.

MADRID, May 25.—There is great indigration the weather has a depressing influence upon his spirits. There are no new develocation the weather has a depressing influence upon his spirits. There are no new developments in the case to be noted. The gene in the wast to be not the weather has a depressing influence upon his spirits. There are no new developments in the case to be noted. The gene is spirits. There are no new developments in the case to be noted. The gene is spirits. There are no new developments in the case to be noted. The gene is spirits. There are no new development some in the wast to be noted the will assume the will assume the will assume the will assume the work of strikers. He was barty evoid get caught in the machinery.

Wishing to finish his work without in two heads as the value of the African M.

Excited About a Hot Water Weil.

Colonel d'Ahana, who had a dispute with discovered, the skull had a dispute with discovered, the skull had a dispute with discovered, the skull had a dispute with the unifort noted the work of strikers. He was barty would get caught in the machinery.

Wishing to finish we with the was barty would strikers. He was barty would get caught in the m

Rico. The province of Castile exports large quantities of grain to Cuba. Hence it is greatly interested in all Cuban treaties.

BLOOD FLOWS IN PARIS.

Police While Honoring Their Dead. PARIS, May 24.-Today being the day set apart for the annual visit to the burial places of the dead, there was an unusually large number of persons at Pere la Chaise. The visitors were as orderly as the place and purpose of their visit demanded, until onstration was made by Anarchists over the grave of one of their dead Other European Matters.

The most sensational item of foreign lews during the past week, which only lacked the element of truth to make it absolutely startling, was a rumor that a force of Mohametans from the Zanzibar territory had invaded the Congo colony, destroyed the trading stations, and were on the point of establishing a vast Moslem empire in equatorial Africa. It was a very be odded to make the friends of the new linternational Association feel very gloomy. But for the defect above mentioned, the story would be worth more space.

The police attempted to seize the flags, but were resisted stoutly by the Communists, and a fierce fight ensued. The police charged the crowd with bayonets, where recovers at the police. Several times the police charged before they were able to break the solid mass of men. of Mohametans from the Zanzibar territory had invaded the Congo colony, despread to the police could not be withstood, and the crowd fell back. Men, women and little children were lying here and there upon the ground, some of them seriously, and in two or three cases fatally. Forty of the Communists were arrested, and the wounded and dying were conveyed to the hospital. This was followed by the appearance of a

For matters are by no means settled be- had for several months must have had for several months.

to make easier the way of Irish farmers to purchase their farms is to be also given to the Commons by Mr. Gladstone.

The Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords, speaking at a Tory dinner in Middlesex during the week declared that no efforts of diplomacy could now stop Russia's advance toward leads to the the work of the transfer of the work of the respective to the process of the process o

SHE LOST HIS DOC. Why Louis Francis Murdered His Wife -He Uses a Bag for a Coffin, and Makes a Hearse of Himself.

NEW YORK, May 20.-Louis Francis of 307 Tenth avenue this morning, at 3 tragedy had been enacted almost with the clock, was hurrying toward the North river, when he was stopped by a policeman on account of carrying a very large bag on his back and his refusal to tell what was in

it. He was arrested, and when the bag was opened at the police station it was found to contain the dead body of a woman. Francies of warning went up to those crowding cries of warning went up to those crowding the contain the dead body of a woman.

morning, the surgeon in charge inmediately sent for the coroner, who made a superficial examination of the remains. The face of the victim was much discolored, as were also the chest and stomach, and evidence was not lacking to show that the woman had been choked to death. It is now said that she was not Francis' wife, but his paramour. Her name, he said, was Selina Fehot. She was about 28 years old, and has a son residing in Boston. The prisoner in his story says the woman was born in Pittsfield, Mass., of French-Canadian parents, where she was married to one Francois Olivier, and that she left Olivier and came to New York with him (Francis). "I never lived happily with her," he continued, "and a few days ago I found a dog which I thought very valuable, and brought the animal to the house, expecting a reward would be offered for it. My wife lost the dog, and I reproached her for it. Last night she sent me out for beer, and when I came back I found William Walsh, a shopmate, in the room with her. Soon after I had seated myself she sat on my lap and kissed me, and afterwards threw a glass and can at me. Then Walsh and I walked out and when I returned I found her on the floor dead. That's all I know." Francis is a tall, thin Frenchman. He showed no feeling. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and remanded until tomorrow. The couple lived at 307 Tenth avenue.

82 and Costs. MONTREAL, May 22.-The right of a father to kiss his daughter is not often disputed, but for that offence a man named Morgan was yesterday fined \$2 and costs. His daughter had some years ago been adopted by a Mrs. Mann, and Morgan met her yesterday for the first time in years. The girl, who is 15 years old, did not know her father, and on his kissing her she pushed him away, and complained to Mrs. Mann, who caused his arrest for assault; and though he proved his identity in court he was fined.

Old Hen and Little Kittens. BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 22.-In this wn lives a man noted for his great affection for cats and hens. He has several fine specimens. The other day one of his cats ave birth to a fine litter of kittens. The gave birth to a fine litter of kittens. The next morning he went to the barn and found that one of his prize setting hens had appropriated the whole litter. She was soolding because they would not eat worms. When the natural parent came the hen attacked her and drove her away. For two days the hen has been gloating over her new brood. She cares for them with great success, though the kittens have to be fed by their mother, with the assistance of the owner and when the old hen is at roost.

General Grant No Better. NEW YORK, May 24.-General Grant's terday, but the pain still continues in his throat. He was weak and restless all night.

When his physicians arrived, to hold their regular consultation at 2.30 p.m., he was still suffering and very weak and restless. After the consultation Dr. Shrady said to still suffering and very weak and restless.
After the consultation Dr. Shrady said to
The Globe correspondent: "The general
certainly is no better, and the condition of
the weather has a depressing influence
upon his spirits. There are no new developments in the case to be noted. The general is so ill as to require the attendance of
a physician all night."

IN A DEATH-TRAP.

Washington, May 23.—Secretary Whitness written a letter to Mr. John Roach, in which he before the Mr. John Roach, in which he was a second the Mr. John Roach, in which he was a second the Mr. John Roach, in which he was a second the Mr. John Roach, in which he was a second the Mr. John Roac Cincinnati Fire.

> Turf Events About the Country-A New Polo League Founded.

> The Famous Six-Day Skaters in Town With Their Friends.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—There was a perfect windows in the front and one in the rear. om the L of the building it was ap- gaining ground. ached by a stairway and an elevator. protected by a light wooden lattice work. On the second floor were the presses. A boy brought up a can of benzine to clean the type. Why, nobody knows, but as he came to the press nearest the elevator it exploded. The ink in the fountain of the press caught fire, and the flames spread to racks filled with freshly printed sheets standing against the elevator lattice-work. Sullivan, the proprietor, caught up a quantity of heavy brown paper to smother the fire, but in an instant saw that it was beyond control. "For God's sake," oried he, "tell the girls!" otected by a light wooden lattice work.

riss!"

In an instant John Sullivan, his nephew, and others dashed up the stairs. The flames arrived at the fifth floor as soon as they did and burst on the busy girls with a roar. The book-keeper saw the first blaze and hrew the books in the safe, turned the knob, caught up his coat and dashed down to the floor. As he came out he looked up and saw the descending body of a girl who had.

Leaped from the Fifth Floor.

As the flames came into their room the shrieked and ran aimlessly from side to them and almost certain death before. Several leaped to the pavement below and several leaped to the pavement below and never knew what hurt them. Men from Kinsley's silver-plating establishment, next door, caught up a long rope kept ifor such use, and ran to their own roof and then to the roof above the burning building, and lowered the rope before the window. John Sullivan saw it. He called to the girls that here was escape. He helped first one and then another to grasp it, and one at a time they were lowered in safety. Then the rest had quieted down. They were suffocating. He caught the rope himself, but before he had more than begun his descent a tongue of flame leaped out and cut the rope, and he fell and never breathed again.

While he was doing this another man had remembered a skylight near the front of the room just above a bench piled high with stock for the binder. He easily climbed up, opened the skylight, clambered on the roof and helped several girls out. All might easily have gotten out that way and leisurely walked on the adjacent roofs out of all possible danger. Without it there was only death in the room below.

Meantime an alarm had brought the firemen. In ten minutes they had subdued the flames and made their way up the partly burned stairway to the firth floor. Here they found ten bodies, all of girls, in different places, in the corners and crouched on the floor, distorted in death, but all holding their hands before their faces as if to ward off death. The clothing of some was scorched. The skin of some was shrivelled, and peeled off with the touch from the heat. Not more than

Twenty Minutes Had Elapsed

since the benzine had exploded, yet a great suddenness of thought. The building had suffered little, yet sixteen lives had been

opened at the police station it was found to contain the dead body of a woman. Francis then said that he was a poor man, that his wife had died, and that he could not afford to bury her. He said he intended to throw her body overboard. An examination of the body revealed bruises and contusions on it that indicated that the woman had been murdered.

Francis confessed afterwards to having murdered the woman, whose corpse he was carrying to the river when arrested. He says that she was his wife, and he strangled her because she lost his dog. He is held for trial. Francis is a Frenchman. When Francis and his ghastly burden were brought to the police station this morning, the surgeon in charge immediately sent for the coroner, who made a superficial examination of the remains. The face of the victim was much discolored, as were also the chest and stomach, and evidence was not lacking to show that the woman had been choked to death. It is now said that she was not Francis' wife, but his paramour. Her name, he said, was Selina Fehot. She was about 28 years old, and has a son residing in Boston. The prisoner in his story says the woman was born in Pittsfield, Mass., of French-Canadian parents, where she was married to one Francois Olivier, and that she left Olivier and came to New York with

picked up. The scene was the most horrible I ever saw."
Chief of the FireDepartmentWisbey said:
"When I was able to get into the fourth story, I had no suspicion of what I should find there. The house is not gutted. In fact the fire was chiefly in the fifth story, and the burning in the fourth is not considerable. So I did not expect to meet

I was unable to find any way up or down from that floor, although I suppose there must be a stairway. It was a terrible sight; the worst I ever saw. They lay in all conceivable positions, as they had fallen while wildly groping about in despair."

At the morgue the scenes were heart-rending. People came to search for their children with mute agonized faces and sobs of pain. One mother found her three girls all dead, lying on the rough slabs, and for a moment it seemed as if reason had forever left her. The news had spread through the city as by an electric shock, and sympathy was proffered on every side. The following are the killed thus far reported: Tillie Winn, Fanne Jones, aged 22: Lizzie Meyer, aged 16: Kate Lowrey; Delia, Kate and Mary Leaban, aged 23, 14, and 16 years respectively; Kate and Mary Punton, aged 22 and 19: Lizzie and Dollie

Delia, Kate and Mary Leaban, aged 23, 14, and 16 years respectively; Kate and Mary Punton, aged 22 and 19; Lizzie and Dollie Handel, aged 20, twins; Annie McIntyre; Anna Bell, aged 48 (married); John Sullivan, aged 22.

The injured are: Annie Pinchback of Covington, Ky., seriously burned; Josie Herks, William P. Bishop, a printer, frightfully burned and crushed, will die; Nannie Sheppard, head badly cut.

The building in which the fire originated is at 19 and 21 West Sixth street. It is owned by the Ledger Postal News Company, and occupied by Wissell & Co. as a dye house, Suflivan & Co., printers, the Paristan Dyeing Company, the Ledger Postal News Company, and J. R. Kingsley's Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating Works. All of the killed and injured were in the employ of Sullivan.

TWISTED LIKE A FLASH About a Wheel Turning 110 Times Minute.

The shaft that runs the marble machine in the marble manufactory of Charles E. Hall & Co., 67 Charlestown street, makes 110 revolutions a minute. A carpenter named J. E. Stearns, a married man, 35 years of age, was at work on a staging near the shafting Saturday at about 9.30 o'clock, superintending the work of two mechanics. He wore a loose, checked pair of pants and a carpenter's jumper. He was twice cautioned by one of his companions and the assault is said to have The shaft that runs the marble machine twice cautioned by one of his companions that, unless he buttoned up his jumper, he

36 Winthrop street, and has a wife and child, who were at the time of the accident in Maine. They were at once telegraphet for, and are expected to return today.

BY CLAIMING INDIAN BLOOD.

White Men Overrun Indian Lands-Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw Chiefs Discuss Real Estate-The Senate Commission at Work.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25 .- An Indian Territory special says: The Senate committee on Indian affairs has arrived, and its visit is creating great interest. The committee began work at Muskogee, Creek nation. The most important question other than the sale of Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip will be that of citizenship. The Indians claim their territory is being overrun by whites claiming Indian blood. Many hundeath-trap in the Sullivan printing works on Sixth street, where nearly a score of ordered to leave, but the Inteyoung lives went out today inside of twenty | rior Department has interfered and The large print room on prevented their ejectment. The prothe fifth floor was occupied as a posed sale or lease of the western bindery, and about eighteen girls portion of their territory is being warmly discussed. An outright sale is generally opposed, but its advocates claim that it is

In the Cherokee nation there August, so that the measure can be brought before the people and deliberated upon during the campaign. Although there is no decided stand yet taken by the leaders of the five tribes who must unite in one decision, the opinion prevails that Būshy Head, principal chief of the Cherokees, and J. M. Perrman, chief of the Creeks, favor a sale. McCurtan, Governor of the Choctaws, is also said to be in sympathy with the movement to dispose of the lands.

EXCITEMENT IN OIL.

People Carrying Waste Petroleum Away by the Barrel from the New Well Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.-The air of ystery surrounding the Mount Nebo oil well, seven miles from this city, for the past few weeks, is at an end. Hundreds of wasting oil in buckets, barrels, etc., and carrying it away. The wildest rumors are

FOR LACK OF WARNING

Hands-The Troops Alert. Tucson, A. T., May 22.-Advices from Clifton say that the Apaches who left their reservation went in the direction of the Magellan range. As the settlers along that route have not been warned, it is feared Bradley, commanding in New Mexico, has sent three companies under Colonel Mayrow to patrol the line between New Mexico and Arizona. Troops are also ordered into the Black range. All the passes to old Mexico are guarded, and it is impossible for the renegades to escape the troops.

Calgarry, N. W. T., May 25.—Alarming reports are current regarding the number of Big Bear's men. The dalary and the number of the second sec nany outrages and murders will be com-

of Big Bear's men. The delay in the advance against him has enabled him to draw recruits from every tribe in the district, and the restless spirits and young braves have left their own chiefs and joined him. Ericksen, from Liverpool, carried away and the restless spirits and young braves have left their own chiefs and joined him. He is reported to have a force of 800 men all fairly well armed. He has butchered all his cattle and dried the meat, and is well supplied with provisions. He declares that he will make a stand at the big hills between Frog Hill and Fort Pitt. General Strange's command has begun the advance. He has 340 infantry, and a mounted force of 150 men. Big Bear is 100 miles distant.

WHY THE MINISTER WOULDN'T. A Young Farmer Who Received a Lecture Instead of a Bride.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 20 .- On Sunday last ried to a young lady living there. The ceremony was to be performed at the Methodist church. The bridal party reached the church in advance of the minister. picked up. The scene was the most horrible I ever saw."

Chief of the FireDepartmentWisbey said:

"When I was able to get into the fourth story, I had no suspicion of what I should find there. The house is not gutted. In fact the fire was chiefly in the fifth story, and the burning in the fourth is not considerable. So I did not expect to meet

Such a Sight as I Saw.

In the smoke that still filled the fourth floor I counted ten girls lying upon benches, tables and other things, or stretched upon the floor, with not a hair singed. I don't wonder at it, however, as, excepting a hatchway, I was unable to find any way up or down from that floor, although I suppose there must be a stairway. It was a terrible sight; the worst I ever saw. They lay in all conceivable positions, as they had fallen while wildly groping about in despair."

A number of boys were playing base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The expectant bride-groom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near the church. The spoom was fond of a game of base ball in a lot near th A number of boys were playing base ball in

SWAPPED A BOY FOR A DOC. The Inhuman Act of a Father at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 21.-Every morning for the past two years Robert Miller, a rag-picker, has compelled his son Charles to search the streets and ash dumps for rags, and if the boy failed to return with the bag filled he received a beatwith the bag filled he received a beating. The boy finally refused to perform the duty imposed upon him, and his father locked him in his room and fed him on bread and water. Last week James Watson, another rag-picker, offered to trade Miller a yellow dog for the boy. He said he would find work to do for him at home, where he could be watched. Miller agreed. He hitched the dog to his cart, and expressed himself entirely satisfied with the bargain. The lad did not appreciate the treatment that he received in his new home any more than he did with his father, and ran away for the second time. Now Watson sues Miller for the recovery of his dog. In the meantime the Humane Society has taken charge of the boy.

Tarred and Feathered at Norwalk. NORWALK, O., May 25 .- Ray S. Hathway, city editor of the Toledo Sunday Democrat, was tarred and feathered here this morning

yesterday desperately woulded. He is a quarryman, and the assault is said to have been the work of strikers. He was barely alive when discovered, the skull having been fractured, and the lips, nose and tongue cut off. He had also been otherwise cut, beaten and bruised.

CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

Two Vessels' Crews Escape in Open Boats.

Their Wonderful Deliverance from a Perilous Situation.

Tales of Tempestuous Voyages and Dangers Passed.

QUEBEC, May 23.-The bark Brilliant, which arrived here last Thursday night from Parsgrund, had on board the crews of the bark Bayard, from Drobak for Metis, and of the steamer Mary Louise of New-castle, from New York for Liverpool.

they heard a steamer's whistle, and pulled alongside the vessel, which proved to be the Mary Louise of Newcastle, bound for Liverpool. They were taken aboard, and the captain stated that his vessel had struck the ice some time before, and that she was then leaking badly. An hour later the Mary Louise began to sink. Both crews, numbering thirty-five persons, left the steamer in three boats and proceeded west again. On Monday morning, May 11, the boats were well together, notwithstanding a thick fog which prevailed. On that day the weather became clear, and finally they sighted the bark Brilliant, bound for Quebec. They immediately hove to and took all hands on board, bringing them to this port.

JUST IN TIME.

Rescue of the Exhausted Crew of the Sinking Goethe.

PARRSBORO, N. S., May 22.-The crew of eued from their sinking ship by the Noroward night. As the night advanced the

which have arrived here within the past two days report very tempestuous voyages. her foretopmast April 4; April 21 she shipped a heavy sea, which

Tough Experience in the Ice. The bark E. Sutton, Captain Innes, besides meeting with rough weather, had a a rich young farmer, living near Canisteo, went to that village to be marcopper torn off, and the vessel strained. The captain reports the Norwegian bark Eklesfjordt in the ice at the same time. Her bowsprit and headgear were carried away, the vessel was leaking, and the captain was undecided whether he should abandon her or not.

Abandoned and on Fire. The brigantine Fidelia, Captain Ruggles. from Liverpool, reports that May 15, latitude 38 N, longitude 54.10 W, boarded the bark Lady Cartier, which was abandoned, water-logged and on fire. The crew had water-logged and on fire. The crew had left her but a short time before. There was a cargo of pitch pine on board from Pensacola. The topmasts were gone, the sails were hanging in shreds from the yards, and the seas were washing over the deck. Part of the deck load of lumber had been washed away. The fire was almost out. On May 16, in latitude 39° 50', longitude 58° 55', spoke the ship Glecemere, from New York for London, wished to be reported all well.

The bark Argyle, Smith. arrived at Dublin yesterday, 150 days from San Francisco, with loss of mizzen topmast and fore topgalantmast.

ON A TRIP THROUGH CANADA

What One of the Oakland Wanderers Says of Their Little Escapade. LEWISTON, Me., May 26.-This morning about 3 o'clock Captain Hanscom arrested James O. Collier and Cora Holmes, who eloped from Oakland some three weeks since. The couple were riding through town and inquired of the captain the road to Augusta. Something in their appearance led the officer to suspect they were the parties wanted at Oakland. He hastily summoned Sheriff Herson of Oakland, who summoned Sheriff Herson of Oakland, who happened to be here, and the two overtook the fugitives two miles outside the city. The sheriff identified them, and they were arrested and carried to Oakland todav.

Collier is a married man, 35 years old, has a family, and was a leading citizen. Miss Holmes is a remarkably good-looking and intelligent young lady, 17 years of age, and well connected. Collier states that they have been up through Canada, and around back by New Hampshire, travelling by team all the time, and that they were now going home, being out of funds.

A Lucky Move.

Howe's CAVE, N. Y., May 21 .- A few days ago a farmer living near Howe's cave was ploughing a field about half a mile from the

Fell Dead in His Pulpit.

AROUND THE FARM

that the season was so har advanced that the soil and atmosphere were fully warmed, when a lease of life would seem to be granted to the weak crop. On the other hand, corn that has been planted as late as the first week in June finds a warm and thoroughly pulverized seed-bed, germinates in a few days, and maintains a rapid and vigorous growth throughout the season, ripening as early, if not earlier, than that which was planted weeks before it in the cold, wet, lumpy soil.

This same principle applies to the planting of gardens and garden seeds. Many a seedsman is almost cursed, at least strongly censured, for putting out poor seeds, when the cause of their failure can be attributed to too early planting and the decease of the seed in consecuence, instead of the imperfect quality of the seed. This was well illustrated in an exchange in the case of pease. One man planted, as is frequently recommended, as soon or before the frost was fairly out of the ground, and his seed did not half come up. Another waited until the ground was dry and warm before planting, and his all came up and grew vigorously, were very productive, and ready for picking before those of his neighbor. There seems to be no similarity between vegetables and noxious weeds in one respect, and that is germinate while vegetable seeds appear to lie dormants. The reason is there must be heat to start into life seeds that have not lain in the soil. It seems to make a great difference; for instance, lettuce seed may be planted in a cold soil; the weeds will germinate while vegetable seeds appear to lie dormants. The reason is there must be heat to start into life seeds that have not lain in the soil. It seems to make a great difference; for instance, lettuce seed may be planted in a cold soil; the weeds will germinate while vegetable seeds appear to lie dormants. The reason is there must be heat to start into life seeds along time to make its appearance above ground, and yet self-sown seed that the very with the particular of the carried was a great and quality is concerned, to plant them later and so be sure of rapid growth, than to try the early bird idea, and in so doing cause a retarded and slow growth throughout the netimes haste makes W. H. Y.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The above is the title to an unpretending volume of 200 pages from the pen of W. C. Strong of Newton Highlands. The book is Strong of Newton Highlands. The book is divided into sixteen chapters, the first of which is devoted exclusively to the subject of rural homes, locality, treatment, lawn and approach. Three chapters are devoted to fruits and their culture, its success and profit, preparing the land, procuring and planting trees, care of fruit gardens, etc. Eleven chapters are then devoted to the consideration of all kinds of fruit that can be grown North, from the apple and other large fruits to the small fruits of the garden, closing with a proposition of the different modes. The author is an expression to find the first of the garden, closing with a chapter on propagation by the different modes. The author is an expression to find the first of the garden, closing with a chapter on propagation by the different modes. The author is an expression to first the first of the garden, closing with a chapter of the Massachusetts Horticuldivided into sixteen chapters, the first of which is devoted exclusively to the sub-

AROUND THE FARM.

EDITED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

EARLY PLANTING.

It is very important that all kinds of work should be performed in proper time, and with many kinds of labor the proper time depends upon certain conditions, and there is no kind that depend more upon the conditions than that of planting. To hurry this up for the sake of "getting the work out of the way," is, in nine cases out of ten, as good as an insurance for laborious cultivation, and that is the only gain. There is a certain degree of soil temperature required to ensure speedy germination, and without this the seed is liable to

States falls a little below one ton per acre. While good, bright hay is the best feed for the teams during spring work, and an occasional change of food is grateful to all stock. I do not consider it necessary or economical to feed hay exclusively all winter. During an experience of twenty years in wintering should be performed in proper time, and without that depend more upon the conditions, that the proper time pleased also to notice that the farmer who feeds the most fedden is its strongest advocate. Some years ago I was visiting a prominent shorthorn breeder of Ohio, and he said to me: "The most profitable crop we grow is corn planted about twice as thick as usual, so as to produce abundance of food than hay, as there is enough grain among it to make a nearly perfect ration, and it does not produce constipation, as hay does.

There are several advantages of this close

certain degree of soil temperature required to ensure speedy germination, and without this the seed is liable to decay; it is no unusual thing to hear of cases where there was a failure of germination, attributed to a poor seed, when the real cause was a poor seed, when the seed, and which from stead; poor, because it did not possess sufficient warmth to bring into activity the life germ contained in the seed, and which from the abundance of moisture caused it to decay

I have seen this principle of appropriateness of time of planting illustrated in more instances than one. Corn has been planted as soon as the ground could be worked, and upon coming up would present a weak, sickly appearance, which would be maintained till the season was so far advanced that the soil and atmosphere were fully warmed, when a lease of life would seem to be granted to the weak crop. On the other

vegetables it is far preferable, so far as periment Station, and may be relied on as quality is concerned to plant them later accurate.—(The Tribune, PRESSURE IN CORN PLANTING.

PRESSURE IN CORN PLANTING.
A recent bulletin of the New York Experiment Station, in discussing this point, says: Oftentimes corn that is planted early is put in the ground while the land is in a lumpy condition, and no pressure brought to bear to bring the soil in close contact with the corn. The open spaces thus left about the seed tend to retard, and under the varying conditions of heat and moisture, often destroy the germinative process. So marked is its influence that the per cent. of germination by actual trial, as observed between two plats, both of which were planted at the same time, but upon one the

steadily sustained through broadcast application of manure.

CORN AS A FORAGE CROP.

The average yield of hay for the United States falls a little below one ton per acre. While good bright have is the best feed for the teams during spring work, and an occasional change of food Isgrateful to all stock. I do not consider it necessary or economical to feed hay exclusively all winter. During an experience of twenty years in wintering stock I have been led to place a higher feeding value on good corn fodder than is accorded to it by most farnaers. I have been pleased also to notice that the farmer who feeds the most fodder is its strongest advocate. Some years ago I was visiting a prominent shorthorn breeder of Ohio, and he said to me: "The most profitable crop twe grown is corn planted about twice as thick as usual, so as to produce abundance of foder and small ears." I think that fodder grown in this way is a much better cattle food than hay, as there is enough grain they are only partially employed, or negligently executed, so long will the amount of barley per acre grown in the province, as well as its quality, be inferior to what it might be.

well as its quality, be inferior to what it might be.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

If you propose to get a good price for your barley from any of the Montreal brewers, you must look after the purity of your seed. I have skimmed off eleven bushels of oats from a steep of only sixty bushels of what professed to be barley! Of course the grower was surprised, and, until I showed him the oats on the floor by the side of the steep, he did not believe it to be possible. The American maltsters prefer the fournowed barley, but it is simply because they do not understand how to treat the two-rowed. Montreal men wisely choose the two-rowed, and in the hands of such a man as Sandy, at Messrs. Dow & Co., it is wonderful to see what tender, well-flavored malt it becomes. As to the quantity of seed, that must greatly depend on the condition of the land. In well-prepared loam, two and a half bushels of two-rowed should be enough, with drill, and a peck less of four-rowed. Broadcast with the grubber, or on the furrow, two and three-fourths of two-rowed, and two and one-half of four-rowed. If the land is rough and the season advanced, half a bushel more will be advisable. In Scotland, I see, they still sow a sack—four bushels—to the acre! In my part of England, where all seed, except grass, is invariably drilled, three bushels of barley are usually sown. Early-sown barley always produces—ceteris paribus—the best quality. Never sow barley in badly-prepared land—oats instead. Barley may follow wheat, if the piece is very rich and grass seeds are wanted. From some unknown cause, seeds take better with barley than with any other crop. This to my mind is almost the only exception to the rule, that two white-straw crops should never follow each other. If you roll or harrow barley after it is up, be careful to avoid doing it if there is the slightest frost. The roots of barley have been traced to the depth of nine inches below the surface; and this shows that land should be ploughed deep for this grain. Winter barley is sown in the south of Eng

HARVESTING.

If you grow it for maltster's use let your barley stand till it is ripe—dead ripe. The reason why I have already explained, you cannot bind it in this state, as in making the bands the heads would break off; you must be content to turn it, get it into heads, with the barley fork preferably, as it is very easily damaged, and a horse rake would do infinite harm. If there are no grass seeds or weeds in it you can carry almost immediately ofter the reaping machines. In threshing see that the machine is not set too tightly, as that would peel the point of the barley and injure it for malting. Take care not to break the grain, as each broken grain turns mouldy on the malt floor, and this mold plays the very mischief with the subsequent fermentation of the brewers' wort or extract.—[Montreal Journal of Agriculture. HARVESTING.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Melons-Squashes-Strawberries-Cucum

bers-Practical Suggestions. One of the greatest difficulties in growing melons, cucumbers and squashes is to protect the young plants rom the ravages of

Timely and Practical Suggestions. After the early spring work is completed n the fruit and vegetable garden, a season arrives when work must be well and promptly performed in order to prevent failure in operations, and it is important that this work be done in the best manner and at as little expense as possible. As young crops make their appearance, weeds also spring up among them. The destruction of these intruders constitutes the principal work of cultivation, and it is therefore of great importance to adopt the cheapest mode for doing it. Arranging crops so as to be cultivated with horse power, as we have pointed out on a former occasion, will reduce the labor to about one-tenth required to accomplish it by hand power. Destroying the weeds before they come up, especially in such places as require hand labor, may be done with a tenth of the cost needed after they are a few inches high. This treatment requires frequent stirring of the surface, which accomplishes at the same operation the two valuable ends of keeping the weeds under and giving a mellow surface, so useful in assisting the growth of the this work be done in the best manner and weeds under and giving a mellow surface, so useful in assisting the growth of the

A steel rake and a sharp, light hoe, are A steel rake and a sharp, light hoe, are the two implements in common use which may be chiefly depended on. The steel rake enables the operator to go rapidly over a bare surface—an operation of much value, even when there are no germinating seeds of weeds. A hoe kept constantly sharp by means of a touch once or twice a day on the grindstone, will perform twice as much work as a dull one, and do the work much better. A sharp tool may safely pass almost within a hair's breadth of a row c" plants: a dull one must be worked at a distance or do harm.

exposure and murderous treatment, these as a plants were heavily loaded with been a subject to the company of t

A very great part of the success in securing comb honey depends on the condition of the brood chamber at the commencement of the honey harvest. If there be a surplus of room in the lower part of the hive, and the bees commence storing honey there, it is hard to force them in a new direction. The brood chamber proper should be kept full of brood regardless of the number of frames it may contain; this of course can only be done by the use of division boards, and should be commenced early in the season, by removing all extra de per of frames it may contain; this of course can only be done by the use of division boards, and should be commenced early in the season, by removing all extra frames of comb which the bees cannot readily cover. No extra room should be given until the queen has filled these frames added, inserting it in the centre of the cluster this in the centre of the cluster than sive passed. Barley covered unevenly will be given until the queen has filled these frames added, inserting it in the centre of the cluster this is accomplished the honey harvest will have arrived, but be the course of the course that is accomplished the honey harvest will have arrived, but be this condition of things as long as possible. To do this the several frames from the outside of the cluster should be moved to the centre, and those which contain the youngest larve or eggs moved to the outside. This will prevent the bees from storing honey in the season. There is no better use a farmer a side of the cluster should be moved to the centre, and those which contain the youngest larve or eggs moved to the outside. This will prevent the bees from storing honey in the season. There is no better use a farmer and should be mutilated so as to start the contain considerable honey, the capping and comb should be mutilated so as to start the own than the contain the youngest larve or eggs moved to the coutside frames already not the season. There is no better use a farmer and those which contain the youngest larve or eggs moved to the outside frames already to cut the honey harvest will have passed. If at the time this change is being made some of the outside frames already to cut the same advice, we now observe, was early the prevent the bees from storing honey in the season. There is no better use a farmer of the same advice, we now observe was early the same advice, we now observe and the same advice, we now observe and the same advice, we now observe the advice we want it most in the sections. With we was a subject in the full plant it to sweet fr

of the best.

One of the disadvantages of a side hill is that in drilling it up and down the seed is almost inevitably buried at different depths.

We have seen wheat in which the alternate drill marks were plainly visible; those in which the seed was buried deeper going up the hill being winter killed, while the next width of the drill, covered more shallow, escaped. Barley covered unevenly will ripen unevenly, so that it will be difficult to cut it when some is not too ripe or other portions too green to make the plumpest, brightest berry.

Put a piece of your best land in good con-

WATCHING MILKMEN.

Professor Babcock, City's Protector.

Methods Employed in the Detection of Impurities in Milk.

Dealers Who Rob Some to Supply Other Customers.

If any one has the idea that the inspection

specific gravity should be about 1.030, and the percentage of fat from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. If there is any considerable variation from these figures a further analysis is made. A small portion of the sample is placed in a small platinum dish and heated over hot water till the liquid has very nearly evaporated. Then it is placed in a porcelan drying oven, where it remains till every trace of moisture is removed. The total

orated. Then it is placed in a porcelain drying oven, where it remains till every trace of moisture is removed. The total solids are obtained by subtracting from the weight of the platinum dish. The fat is then dissolved out by naphtha. What is left is the non-fatty constituents, and what has disappeared the fatty. The platinum dish containing the non-fatty solids is then heated red hot and what remains is the ash.

The percentage of milk sugar is obtained by the aid of a polariscope. To perform this part of the analysis sugar of lead is added to the milk and the cheese and fats are precipitated. The whole is then filtered and the milk sugar, in solution with water, is practically all that passes through the change of the milk-sugar the more is the peam of light deflected as it passes through the combination of prisms. By the simply mechanical process of turning a thumb screw the beam of light deflected as it passes through the combination of prisms. By the simply mechanical process of turning a thumb screw the beam of light is brought back to the direction which it had before the milk-sugar was introduced in its path. The amount of deflection is measured on a sliding-scale and vernier. The scale is so graduated and the tube containing the sugar of milk is of such dimensions that by dividing the degrees of deflection by two the percentage of sugar is obtained. This done, the analysis is complete and the results are entered in either the analysis or the inspection book, and the tags, with all these items for their respective samples, are filed for reference in case of prosecution. A sample of each can of milk which is found not to come up to

opinion that when a man goes into the milk business he is bound to know that his milk is good before he sells it. He certainly is bound to exercise reasonable care and diligence to see that his milk is good. This is by no means the case at present. It would not be surprising if some of the large contractors were complained of before the season is over, as the inspector intends to be absolutely impartial in the exercise of his duties, treating great and small alike.

A CHILD AT THE KEY.

The Youngest Telegraphist in America-A Girl Only Seven Years Old. [Courtney (Tex.) Letter in Galveston News.]

I believe it to be a fact when I state that little Eula Brown of Courtney is the youngest telegraph operator in America— possibly in the world. She was born in Mount Airy, northwestern Texas, in the fall of 1878, and is, consequently, but little over 7 years of age. Yet, withal, there is hardly a duty or detail

If any one has the idea that the inspection of milk is not a matter of great consequence and that the work done in the department is not commensurate with the amount of talk that it has caused, a visit to the laborate at the conventual of the sufficient to convince him of his lack of information. By reason of the impartiality and energy with which the department has been carried on for the past year or more, every citzen of Boston has been benefited. The poorer classes, however, have been especially blessed, for it was they who had been paying pure-article prices for adulterated milk; they whose cream had been skimmed off the milk for the benefit of the English of the control of the state of collection and the dealer's light and the proprietor's name, if the manner of collecting at random, the present inspectors are numerous enough to gather samples from a wagon, the name on the wagon and hour of the day or which the collector attaches as he takes the sample arrives at the laborate with Professor Babcock. Instead of collecting at random, the present inspectors are numerous enough to gather samples from a wagon, the name on the wagon and hour of the day on which the sample was taken, and the proprietor's name, if the milk was taken from a store, or if taken and that of the drive in charge. To these are numerous enough to gather samples from a wagon, the name on the wagon and that of the drive in charge. To these are numerous enough to gather samples are collected in pint cans, to complete the proprietor's name, if the milk was taken from a store, or if taken and that of the drive in charge. To these are numerous enough to gather samples from a wagon, the name on the wagon and that of the drive in charge. The collection and the dealer's license number.

As soon as the sample arrives at the laborate of the drive in charge. The child's countenance is a study in itself, and work and the first of the drive in charge. The child's countenance is a study in itself, and the individual of the drive in the drive in the chi

Hale's Honey, the great Cough cure . 25c .. 50c . \$1

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Bl'k & brown,50c Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute,25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

Arthur's Home Magazine. 1.50 1.50 Blackwood's Magazine 3.00

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

The Mother's Duty to the Teacher.

A Crocheted Skirt and Knitted Outside Sacque for a Child.

Announcing Engagements - Our Correspondence.

There is surely no more grand and important work to be done in the world than the training of the children of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow. The early stages of this work are almost exclusively in the hands of the home and the school, so that the mother of the child and the teacher of the child are the responsible parties. Are, or should be. It is far too common to see the mother breathe a sigh of relief as she hurries along the preparation for school in the morning. and to hear her say, as the door slams after the last pair of small feet, "There, thank goodness, the children are off for awhile!" And the children go to school, and at the end of the day the weary schoolma'am closes her door also with a sigh of relief, and exclaims, "Well, thank goodness, another day is over." The poor ildren are thus tossed back and forth between school and home like a new style of shuttlecock, and they must be dull indeed if they do not soon discover that they are considered a nuisance and a bore in both places, to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. And exceedingly phlegmatic and unimpressionable will be the child's nature which is not influenced by this dis-

nature which is not influenced by this discovery.

This feeling of relief on the part of the mother as the children are dismissed for the day is too often quite unwarranted. For if she could know exactly into what associations and under what influences she is sending them, her feeling of relief would sometimes be changed into one of shuddering horror. Mind, we say sometimes only. It has yet to be proved that the influences of the public school are not in the main pure, healthful and helpful. But, as in any system which is so truly enormous in extent, which involves so many individuals and conditions, there are exceptions, and it is the duty of every mother to see to it that there is not one of these dreadful "exceptions" where her own are concerned.

duty of every mother to see to it that there is not one of these dreadful "exceptions" where her own are concerned.

For example, consider the matter of the teacher alone. Do you know him or her to be a fit person for the place? It was the late Dr. Holland who said that he considered the teacher's position second to none. "The Christian teacher of a band of children combines the office of the preacher and the parent, and has more to do in shaping the mind and the morals of the community than preacher and parent united. The teacher who spends six hours a day with my child spends three times as many hours as f do, and twenty fold more time than my pastor does. I have no words to express my sense of the importance of the office. Still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having that office. Still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives, the noblest enthusiasm, the finest culture, the broadest charities and the most devoted Christian purpose. Why, a teacher should be the strongest and most angelic man that breathes. No man living is entrusted with such precious material. No man living can do so much to set life to a noble tune. No man living needs higher qualifications for his work."

Many and many, the great and vast majority in fact, of "the noble army of martyrs," whom we call teachers, have even the high requirements suggested above:

insecrated men and women, especially the omen. Yet there are exceptions, as a matwomen. Yet there are exceptions, as a matter of course, among so many; women who teach merely from mercenary motives, whose influence is utterly sordid and frivolous; men whose lives are morally so rotten that the thought of their touch upon the minds and lives of young girls, and boys just growing into manhood, is enough to make one shudder. Do you know that your boy's or your daughter's teacher is not one of these horrible exceptions?

On the other hand, if your child's teacher belongs to the opposite pale as regards character and qualifications, it is no less your duty and privilege to know this man or woman as intimately as possible. If he is a conscientious and intelligent person he

First round—Work 4 treble crochets, then 3, all into one loop, 5 treble, miss two loops, 5 treble. Miss two loops, 5 treble. Miss two loops, 5 treble. Miss a loops and the round, each divided by the hole formed by the missing of the two loops. Repeat the above for twelve rounds.

Thirteenth round—Miss 3 loops and do 4

t. c. instead of five. Repeat.
Fourteenth round—Miss 2 loops and do 4

t. c. Repeat. The next round is the same.
Sixteenth round—Miss 2 loops, do 3 t. c.
Repeat.
Seventeenth round—Miss 2 loops, do 3 t. c.
Repeat.

Seventeenth round—Miss 2 loops, do 3 t. c.
Repeat.

Way.

The round of the loop in the same way.

The round of the loop in the same way.

The round of the loop in the same way.

way.
Twentieth round—Work a t. c. into every top. Put on to a band or knitted rest.
For a child of 6 or 8 years use petticoat yarn and work 6 rows like the 17th, instead of 3.

of 3.

Child's Outside Jacket.—The only pattern for this which we have at hand is the following. If anything more satisfactory can be found it shall be given:

Use knitting needles No. 9 and scarlet and white or some other good combination of color. f color. Cast on 36 stitches and knit 5 rows plain.

Cast on 36 stitches and knit 5 rows plain. Sixth row—Knit 4, make 1 (by putting the thread over the needle), knit the remainder. The next row is plain.

Eighth row—Knit 5, make 1, rest plain. Continue in this way to make holes each time one stitch farther from the edge until 13 rows are done. Then do 6 rows, decreasing once in every row, at the sixth from the edge, on the side where the holes are. This part goes under the arm. Now east it off, leaving 32 stitches on the needle for the chest. Knit these for 22 rows, and then decrease (at the opposite side to where you cast off) for 20 rows, thus making 10 decreasings. Knit 3 plain rows and cast off. Do another piece in the same way. For the back, cast on 22 and knit 5 plain rows; this part is for the neck.

Sixth row—Knit 4, increase; knit to

within 4 of the end and increase again; knit the remaining 4.

within 4 of the end and increase again; knit the remaining 4.

Seventh row—Plain knitting.

Do these alternately for 26 rows till you have 48 stitches; knit 16 rows; then knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, make 1, knit plain to within 5 of the end, where you make 1, knit 2 together, 2 together again, knit the last. The next row plain. Repeat these two rows alternately 12 times, then do 24 plain rows and cast off.

For the neck pick up about 40 stitches in scarlet, and do 4 rows of ribbed knitting. Pick up 100 for the waist and do 8 rows plain, also with scarlet, and 2 rows up to the front. Finish off with large buttons and elastic loops, and either knit 4 rows (like the neck) round the sleeves or put long ones. For the latter cast on 40 stitches and knit 7 inches. Rib 20 rows in scarlet for the wrist.

When a couple are engaged there is selom any sensible reason why all the world should not know it, and therefore the new fashion of announcing engagements just before a prominent ball, and having the ladies and gentlemen congratulated by their friends is to be commended. To be sure, if the engagement is afterward broken, the thought of these public congratulations would be embarrassing; but if the fashion tends to prevent promises of marriages being lightly given it will serve good purposes. The girl who might say yes when asked to marry, with the mental reservation that if anything better comes along she will contrive not to keep her contract as the marriage itself, and it should be such an engagement that both parties would be proud to have it known among all their common acquaintances. In general, when the engagement is, as all engagements should be, serious, there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by having these facts known.—[Domestic monthly.

Announcing Engagements.

"Hour" Correspondence. [Communications intended for this col-

Hour, SUNDAY GLOBE, Boston." To be must reach us by Thursday.]
"A. S. T.," in a letter to the "Hour,"

way things used to be in the way of "fashions" for young girls:

"In 1829 in a certain rural district in New Hampshire the school grils were dressed in the simplest manner in summer. They were a calico gown made with a plain waist and the skirt of two breadths reaching to the heels, with only one under garment, with no shoes or stockings, and a sunbonnet of gingham or calico shading the face. Then with a luncheon basket they walked a mile or more, where were loveliest groves, orchards and fields, as far as the eye could reach, sometimes stopping beside the little brook to watch the tadpoles before they were developed into frogs, or gathering a landful of roses to carry to the school ma'am. About that time pantalets were invented and worn by being fastened about the leg with garters, making the girls look like bantam hens."

The writer then speaks of the dress of modern girls, which, as she truthfully savs, should not interfere with the growth or development of the body in any way.

Apropos of these pantalets the editor is reminded of a story told her by a dear old lady in the country long ago about a certain pair of pantalets she once wore. It was in winter, and her undergarments were of gray homespun and woven flannel. At the knee, however, pantalets of fine white cloth, ruffled and embrodered, were fastened to the stove and stood there some time to warm herself. Then she took her seat, but left it again immediately with an expression of pain; for the little buttons had become heated very hot while she stood by the stove, and when pressed against her skin by here clothing as she sat down they "made their mark" in little red burned spots that remained for some days.

That night her mother changed the buttons for some which would not retain the would not retain the would not interfere with the growth of the school have very cold from her long walk, she hastened to the stove and stood there some time to warm herself. Then she took her seat, but left it again immediately with an expression of pain; for the little days.

That night her mother changed the buttons for some which would not retain

"C. A. A." New Bedford.—Your letter was overlooked, so please pardon delay in answering. Your suggestion is a good one, and shall be attended to as soon as possible. Mrs. NILES asks the editor of the "Hour" o say for her that she cannot possibly send he quilt rule mentioned in this column to adividuals as she has been asked to do, as

it is very long and takes much time to copy. The pattern may be found in her book. EADS' SHIP RAILWAY.

The Novel Project Explained by the

woman as intimately as possible. If he is a conscientious and intelligent person he and you are each working for the same end—the proper development of the mental, physical and moral nature of your child. You can aid, each the other, by co-operation to an extent which will astonish you if you have never tried it. You may be able to tell him of some peculiarity of the

mee by the sendencer of the members of the sendencer of the sendencer of the members of the sendencer of the members of the sendencer of the members of the sendencer of the sen

\$2. Fridays I don't get more than seventyfive cents. Friday is the worst day in the
week."

"How old are you?"

"Fourteen, and I've sold fruit for seven
years."

"Haven't you ever been to school?"

"Yes; I began to go to school a year before I began to sell fruit, and I went seven
years. When I began to sell fruit, I told
the teacher that I couldn't go to school
any more, unless she'd let me come just
afternoons. She said that would be better
than not to come at all. So, since then, till
about a year ago, I've sold fruit mornings,
gone to school afternoons and sewed at
home evenings."

"You sell bananas mostly, I suppose.
Which color sells best, red or yellow?"

"Oh, I don't think there's any difference.
Commercial-street men always want red
ones—they're awfully particular, though;
but when I get up on Washington street I
sell yellow ones a great deal."

"Do you buy the bananas yourself?"

"No; my father goes to market every
afternoon and gets twoor three big bunches.
Then he brings them home, and in the
morning he takes a basketful and goes out
among the bankers and brokers and I take
one and go through Commercial street and
then come up to Washington street, among
the newspaper offices. During all the seven
years that I've been selling fruit I haven't
missed a single day except Sunday and I
haven't been sick a single day."

"No. I was born in California and I spent
a little while in Italy, when I was a baby;
but I've lived in Boston about ten years."

"Well, what's your name?"

She wouldn't tell, but she blushed like a
Rose.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Some Notes Taken in the "Doctor's Class."

How to Cook for Sick People and Convalescents.

Beef Essence, Beef Tea, Mushes, Gruels and Jellies.

At the Harvard Medical School, besides the splendid drill of the regular course of three years, there is a course of study arranged for the fourth year which is optional with the students. Not all can afford the time to avail themselves of its adfound extremely valuable, filling out and supplementing as it does the previous work, with special courses upon many subjects, such as skin diseases, throat diseases diseases of children, the ear and eye, and many other topics. "Artis long," especially the art of healing sick people, and many of these topics are therefore treated necessarily rather briefly in the general course. Among these special courses is one taken by in which they learn how to prepare food for sick people and convalescents. Physicians who have been long in practice will appreciate the value of this, perhaps more than do those students, though one of them was heard to exclaim, enthusiastically, the other day, after a dish had proved in the eating to be an unusually toothsome affair, that he considered this the finest course in the curriculum! For the physician above mentioned often finds to his cost that his best efforts may be pullified. mn should be directed to "Editor Woman's proved in the eating to be an unusually four, Sunday Globe, Boston." To be toothsome affair, that he considered this ing" of his patient; and though he may be well aware that something is wrong in this line, yet he may not be able to point out the error and tell just how to correct it.

But we have changed all that, as the French say, and our modern young physician goes out fully equipped with the knowledge which will enable him to instruct an ignorant but well-meaning nurse "just how" to make the really delicious gruels, the savory and nourishing broths and the tempting jellies which coax feeble appetites into life again to help on the processes of recovery.

We give below some notes of dishes taught in the first lecture.

when it really is the part they should take. If the tea is heated just enough to make it palatable it will hold the juices in solution, and will be thick, of the color of chocolate, and much more palatable and nutritious than when boiled. The meat as cooked above should stand in the jar for two hours or till white. Strain, pressing the meat to obtain all the juice. Season the essence with salt. This may be kept in the refrigerator for some time. Beef essence, given ice cold, is sometimes agreeable to a fever patient.

BROILED BEEFESSENCE.—Broiling is some-

times the quickest and most palatable way of preparing both essence and tea in an Broil half a pound of round steak one or

through your week's work Saturday afternoon?"

"Oh, no; I like to sell fruit. I'll tell you why I wish it was Saturday afternoon. It's because you reporters and all my customers are 'flush' then. Saturday's pay-day, you know. Some Saturdays I make as much as \$2. Fridays I don't get more than seventy-five cents. Friday is the worst day in the week."

"How old are you?"

"Fourteen, and I've sold fruit for seven years."

"Haven't you ever been to school?"

"Yes; I began to go to school a year before I began to sell fruit, and I went seven years When I began to sell fruit, I told the facher that I couldn't go to school the facher that I couldn't go to school that the season and serve at once.

Plum Porridge.

Plum Porridge. Take two dozen raisins quartered. Two cups milk, one tablespoon flour and salt to

minutes. Let the water boil away and add the milk. When boiling, add the flour rubbed to a thin paste with a little cold milk. Boil eight or ten minutes, season with salt and strain. Or add the beaten white of one egg after it comes from the stove. Oatmeal Mush

For invalids or children.-Take one cup granulated oatmeal, one-half teaspoonful salt, one scant quart boiling water.

Put the meal and salt in the double boiler, pour on the boiling water, and cook two or three hours. Remove the cover just before serving, and stir with a fork to let the steam escape. If the water in the lower boiler be strongly salted, the meal will cook more quickly. Serve with sugar, or salt and cream.

Baked sour apples, apple sauce and apple jelly are delicious eaten with oatmeal. They should be served with the mush, and the cream poured over the whole.

Hominy, cracked wheat and granulated wheat may be cooked in the same way, using only three cups of boiling water Put the meal and salt in the double boiler,

mstead of a quart. Cracked wheat may be poured into a mould set into cold water, and when jellied eaten cold with cream and sugar. Whole wheat requires, five cups of boiling water to one of wheat, and should cook six hours. For gluten mush use one cup of gluten to one pint of boiling water. Make into a thin, smooth paste, with a little cold water; stir into the boiling water and cook twenty minutes, stiring often.

Tapioca Jelly. Take one-fourth cup pearl tapioca, one pint cold water, one saltspoon salt, one tablespoon lemon juice, one heaping tablespoon sugar.

spoon sugar.

Pick over and wash the tapioca, add the cold water and cook in a double boiler till entirely dissolved. Then add the salt, lemon juice and sugar. Turn into a mould. Serve with sugar and cream. Half a cup of strawberry, raspberry or blackberry jam may be used in place of the lemon or currant july.

Calves' Foot Jelly or Broth. Take four calves' feet, four quarts cold ater, one cup sugar, two lemons, two

pint of wine.

stand the feet and clean thoroughly. Split, break the bones, and put into the cold water. Heat slowly and simmer gently till reduced to three pints. Strain, and, when cool, remove the fat. Add the other ingredients except the wine. Put it over the fire and stir till hot. Let it boil five minutes, or till a scum has formed. Set it back on the stove; skim; add the wine. Strain through fine cloth into a shallow dish. When ready to serve cut into blocks, or break up lightly with a fork. If intended for broth, simply remove the fat, season to taste, and stir into it a beaten egg; or add sago or tapioca, soaked and boiled soft.

Agternative deliv.

Restorative Jelly. Take one-half a box of gelatine, one cup port wine, one tablespoonful gum arabic, wdered, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice,

three of sugar, two cloves.

SEVEN MEN FALL SEVENTY FEET. One of Them Broken All to Pieces-

The Others Injured More or Less. BALTIMORE, May 20 .- At 4.30 this afteroon a scaffold in the new post office building near Lexington street gave way and precipitated seven men to the ground, precipitated seven men to the ground, seventy feet below. John Rogers, aged 55, a bricklayer, from Washington, went through to the cellar, and falling upon a pile of bricks was instantly killed. His neck, collar bone, shoulder, both legs, skull and all the ribs in the left side were broken. The other men are severely injured, though none of them fatally. Their names are: Richard Shaw, Samuel Watts, G. W. Miller, Stephen Young (colored), Howard Jenkins (colored), Henry Gibson (colored). The scaffolding was used for the first time this afternoon. Coroner Hill will hold an inquest tomorrow.

SEA BATHING.

Rules for People Who Like to Dip in the Briny Ocean. [Philadelphia Call.] Professor C. C. Vanderbeck, M. D., in a

recent lecture at the Wagner Institute, gave the following excellent rules for ocean

depression begins.

2. If the patient is so weak as not to be able to obtain the exhibitanting effect the ocean is not his

b. For a weakly person time enough to allow a waves to pass over him will suffice.

7. Use plenty of triction after coming from the th care.

9. The best period for bathing is about equidisnt between breakfast and dinner.

10. An adequate time should be allowed to
apse before the bath is taken, to permit the
most complete digestion of the breakfast bout three hours. 11. The bath should not be immediately before

12. The bather should not be under the in-

are them better.

16. Women must bathe with great caution dur
us either of two important periods.

17. Only moderate exercise should be induiged
after bathing.

The Trip Cheaper Now Than Ever Bcfore-How War Affects Travel. [New York Herald]
"I for one don't want a war," said the gent of a foreign steamship line. "In the to Europe at all. You have no idea what curious notions the women (and some men) get up. They think the entire continent of Europe would be ren-dered unsafe for travellers by an English-Russian war, and would expect to find Afghanistan soldiers riding up the Champs Elysee should they venture as far as Paris, and look for a Russian invasion in Piccadilly, should they dare the perils of London. Of course, a war would send people from our lines to the continental ones, for there would be a very general dislike to travelling under the British fiag. No, sir! The war preparations are all right, but war itself would be all wrong, from our point of view."

The war preparations are all right, but war itself would be all wrong, from our point of view."

In spite of the war and cholera scares there never was a time probably when a European trip could be taken with so much comfort and economy as during the coming season. With first cabin prices ranging all the way from the \$30 on the little Netherland steamship to the \$150 charged for the palatial accommodations of the best cabins of the North German Lloyd racers, lies a range of rates which can cover the size of almost any pocket. But the general rates are very low, and bargain hunters will find the agents of the different lines decidedly elastic this year, whereas a year ago they were adamantine on the subject of prices. There will be, moreover, plenty of room on all the steamers, and the person who cannot secure comfortable quarters must be born under a very unlucky star. As for the foreign landlord and all the various human animalculæ who love to secure the American traveller abroad for the sake of the money he brings, they will all be on the qui vive to give satisfaction this year, and the insolence and carelessness which accompany a plethora of business will all be wanting. A little money will go further in June or July, 1885, than a full purse went in the corresponding period of 1884. This is decidedly the tourist year for poor folks.

A Too Knowing Wife.

Speaking of deluded wives, I know one woman, at least, who does not come in that category. Her olfactories are so accur-

category. Her olfactories are so accurately adjusted that she can tell from her husband's breath just what has been the character of his potations during the evening; then, putting two and two together, she is able to astonish him with her knowlledge of his movements.

If the prevailing odor is beer, she knows that he has been at Schenkelberger's, playing at sixty-six. If about his clothes hangs a suspicion of sauer-kraut, she knows that he has been over on the east side electioneering. If they are particularly rank with tobacco smoke, she knows that the Adelphi has claimed his attention. If whiskey is the prevailing tinge, it means a session at poker. If she ever detects champagne, she is going to sue for a separation.

Where Porpoises are Large and Plenty.

[Norwich Bulletin.]
There are plenty of porpoises in the vicin ity of Gardiner's bay. Tuesday, Captain B. J. Gardiner and a crew of six men succeeded J. Gardiner and a crew of six men succeeded in catching in a strong net nineteen largesized porpoises, the largest being nine feet four inches in length, and measuring five feet and ten inches in girth. The fish were brought to this city in a sloop, transferred to the steamer City of Boston, and taken to New York last night. Captain Gardiner is endeavoring to charter a fishing steamer, and if he succeeds will make a business of porpoise fishing in Gardiner's bay.

Two Checks for Small Amounts. Among the curiosities in a Yonkers real estate office is a check drawn on the First estate office is a check drawn on the First National Bank for fifteen cents. The check has been framed and hung up as one of the curiosities of the nineteenth century.—
[Yonkers Gazette.

Some years ago a gentleman of this village received a draft for seven cents from the treasurer of the United States, in settlement of a business transaction.—[Fishkill] Standard.

FRELINGHUYSEN DEAD.

The Ex-Secretary Passes Away at Newark.

His Successful Career as Lawyer, Senator and Cabinet Officer.

A Very Charitable Man and Member of the Dutch Church.

NEWARK, N. J., May 20.-At 2 o'clock this afternoon the physicians in attendance upon ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen stated nches stick cinnamon, one inch blade of that he could not possibly survive the day. ace, three eggs (whites and shells), one He sank into a comatose condition shortly

ment, and that he was sinking, never to rally again. An hour before the end came Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who is suffering from paralysis, was carried to his bedside and took a long farewell. He did not

August 4, 1817, and was consequently in his 68th year. His greatgrandfather Rev. John Frelinghuysen, came from Holland His grandfather, Frederick, was a member of the Continental Congress, major-general in the revolutionary war, and United States senator from New Jersey from 1793 to 1796, when he resigned. His father, Frederick, was a promising lawyer, who died in 1820, when 30 years of age, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was then adopted by his uncle. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was attorney-general of New Jersey, United States senator, chancellor of the University of New York, president of Rutgers College and candidate for vice-president with Henry Clay on the Whig presidential ticket of 1844.

Graduating at Rutgers College in 1836 Mr. Frelinghuysen entered his uncle's law office in Newark, with his college classmate and life-long friend, Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1839 and entered immediately upon the practice of law. Another of his class-mates, who commenced the practice of law in Newark at about the same time, was Cortlandt Parker, now holding high rank at the New Jersey bar.

Jersey bar.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was successful in his profession and became counsel for a number of large corporations, but held no political office, except that of a member of the Newark City Council, until 1860, when he was appointed a member of the peace commission, which met that year in Washington. The following year he was made attorney-general of New Jersey, a position which at the opening of the war demanded the sacrifice of all his private professional business and gave him an opportunity to be of great service to Governor Alden in sending forward State troops to the seat of war. In 1866 he was reappointed attorney-general by Governor Ward, but resigned that position soon afterwards, to accept the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Hon. William Wright. In this session—remarkable for the trial of the impeachment of President Johnson—he served from December 3, 1866, to March 3, 1849. During the trial he expressed his views in regard to the various questions involved therein in a manner that was favorably commented upon in different parts of the country.

In 1870, without his solicitation or consent, President Grant nominated and the Senate unanimously confirmed him as minister to England. Senator Frelinghuysen declined the appointment, however, preferring to remain in the Senate, to

minister to England. Senator Frelinghuysen declined the appointment, however,
preferring to remain in the Senate, to
which he was re-elected that year (succeeding A. G. Cattell, Republican) for a full
term, ending March 3, 1877. During his
service in the Senate he was a member of
the committees on judiciary, foreign relations, finance and agriculture. After Senator Sumner's death he was the champion of
the civil rights bill; introduced the Japannese indemnity bill; another bill prohibiting polygamy in Utah, which was
passed; was prominent in the work of
establishing the Washington treaty;
assisted in preparing the electoral
count bill; was a member of the electoral
commission; participated in the Frenchimpeachment trial; constantly resisted the demands of the Southern property-holders for damages caused by the late war; and, in fact, was active and influential in all the national legislation of the important period of his senatorial labors. As a working member of the committee on foreign relations, he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the State Department. Financially, he was strongly in favor of the early resumption of specie payments, and introduced a bill for that purpose. On tariff questions he was an advocate of the protective policy. He was offered the appointment of minister to St. Petersburg by President Hayes in 1877, but declined it. December 13, 1881, he was appointed secretary of state by President Arthur, which position he filled until supplanted by Bayard. For many years much of his spare time has been passed at his old home in Somerset county, where he owned a large farm. He gave liberally for charitable purposes, and was a member of the Reformed Dutch church. He was a man of much dignity of character, sterling ability and genuine statesmanship, preserving unsullied his ancestral record, and reflecting honor upon his native State and the high positions he has held.

Way to an Oregon Ranche. Captain Corcoran of the Denmark of the National line, which arrived here on Saturof the solidest passengers ever brought across the Atlantic. It consisted of 109 Percheron horses, some of them weighing within a few pounds of a ton apiece. They are the property of the Oregon Horse and Land Company, for whom they were purchased by Edward Blewett, the com-

and Land Company, for whom they were purchased by Edward Blewett, the company's manager, who will start West with his prizes tonight. Mr. Blewett said:

"I finally went into the heart of the great Percheron district and bought at La Ferte Bernard of August Tachean, the largest breeder and dealer of these horses in France, all the animals I brought over. There are forty-seven stallions and sixty-two mares. The stallions all cost over \$1000 apiece, the prices ranging up to \$2800, which I paid for one 'government approved' animal. The cost of the mares was from \$500 to \$1200. Stallions are considered most valuable at 4 to 5 years of age, and the mares at 3 to 4. The heaviest of the lot is a three-year-old stallion that will rub a ton pretty close. It must be a pretty good horse in France to get the government approved grade. I bought several such, and all the animals are registered. Most of the horses will be sent to our ranches in Baker county, Oregon, and a few to Fremont, Nebraska, where I live. We have the largest horse ranche on this continent, if not in the world. We branded over 8000 horses last summer, and will brand close on to 11,000 this year. The horses are turned loose on government land. We have feed them. We have five large ranches, which are fenced, the land being owned by us. We have besides about 150 corrals scattered over the government land. We shall turn many of these stallions right out with the herds. The way we do is to put about forty mares and one stallion in a corral, where they are kept for two or three weeks. They are then turned out, and the stallion cares for the herd the following year, protecting them in every way, foals and all. Through the winter we have scarcely any hired help, but in summer a large number of men are employed in rounding up, branding, and separating the mares into new herds."

Four Cenerations of Bigamists.

Brockton, May 21.—On January 23 a

Four Generations of Bigamists. Brockton, May 21.—On January 23 a young girl named Emma Studley married a man named Eldredge. It now transpires that she has another husband at Hyannis. The girl has been placed in a Boston insti-tution, and the first husband is taking active steps to prosecute his wife. A peculiar feature of the case is that the woman's female ancestors for four generations have been bigamists. The case will probably come up in the courts in this city for trial, when some remarkable developments may be expected.

There is now on exhibition in the window of a School street cigar store a curious package of tobacco, which an accompanying placard assures the gazer is an Havana cigar, one of a box of cigars sent from the West Indies to the Spanish consul at Portland forty-seven years ago. In shape the specimen on exhibition does not

differ from the conical cigar of today; but it is fully six inches in length and much plumper than those of today. The wrapper is of a tough leathery consistency, and the filling is of tobacco several times as coarse as that at present used. Altogether, however much our forefathers of a half century ago may have enjoyed such a luxury, it is not the kind of an affair which our fastidious friend on the avenue would enjoy during his afternoon constitutional.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

irst cost, including pump and a plain tower s about \$150. A 10-foot wheel will raise about 9000 gallons of water a day a like distance, and cost about \$180, including the distance, and cost about \$180, including the appurtenances above mentioned. A 12-foo wheel will raise 16,000 gallons of water per day the above distance, and cost with the same appurtenances \$210; so up from 14 to 16, 18 to 20 feet diameter of wheel until we reach a 25-foot wheel, which cost about \$1200, and will raise 100,000 gallons of water daily the specified distance.

Paper signers are the latest form in Paper sippers are the latest form nich paper is introduced in new inve-ns. An Englishman has patented a sy tions. An Englishman has patented a system of manufacturing slippers, sandals and other coverings for the feet out of paper. Paper pulp, or papier mache, is employed for the upper, which is moulded to the desired form and size, and a sole is provided made of paper or pasteboard, leather board, or other suitable paper material, which is united to the upper by means of cement, glue, or other adhesive material. The upper is creased, embossed or perforated at the instep and sides, which renders them somewhat pliable, and prevents their cracking while in use.

it uniform in thickness. Then the pieces are put in a stretching machine for a time, again trimmed straight and to the proper width, ends scarfed, glued and riveted. width, ends scarfed, glued and riveted.

For a whitwash: To one barrel of color wash use half a bushel white lime, three pecks hydraulic cement, ten pounds umber, ten pounds ochre, one pound venetian red, one-quarter pound lampblack. Slake the lime, cut the lampblack with vinegar, and mix well together, then add the cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand twelve hours before using, and stir frequently while putting on. This wash is net a clear white, but a light stone color, which may be more or less changed by the other colors. This covers well, hardens without scaling, and will not wash off.

Concentrated lye, or caustic soda, is prob-Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen was

Concentrated lye, or caustic soda, is probably as good as anything that can be named for preventing incrustation in boilers, where hard water is used. If convenient, a little tannic acid may be add in the convenient, a where hard water is used. If convenient, a little tannic acid may be added from time to time. This may be obtained by soaking oak bark in water. A pound of caustic soda and two quarts of oak bark decoction per week is probably enough for a forty-horse boiler. Blow out once a day, and clean the boiler by opening the hand and man holes; wash and scrape out all scale and sediment once a month.

wash and scrape out all scale and sediment once a month.

To clean marble from discoloration: Try two parts sodium carbonate, one of pumicestone and one of finely powdered chalk. Mix into a fine paste with water. Rub this over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash with soap and water.

An oil cloth should never be scrubbed with a brush, but, after being swept, should be cleaned by washing with a soft flannel and lukewarm or cold water. On no account use soap or water that is hot, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the oil cloth is dry, rub it well with a small portion of a mixture of beeswax softened with a minute quantity of turpentine, using for this purpose a soft furniture polishing brush. The following is also used to keep oil cloths looking well: Wash them once a month in skim-milk and water, equal quantities of each. Rub them once in three months with boiled linseed oil. Put on a very little, rub it well in with a rag, and polish with a piece of old silk.

In pursuance of an arrangement between

polish with a piece of old silk.

In pursuance of an arrangement between London, Paris and Washington, the signal service office commenced a few weeks ago to send warnings of icebergs, so that ships leaving France for this country will soon be informed of the risks of icebergs, and will know how far south to diverge in order to avoid them. Ships bound for Newfoundland will also know whether to accelerate or delay the voyage.

Electrotypes of wood-cuts are now advantageously made of nickel up to .039 inch thick. The advantages over copper are the hardness, toughness, non-liability to oxidation and its proportionately low price. Although at present such nickel types cost twice as much as copper ones, they will stand ten times the number of impressions and allow the use of colors which would attack copper.

BLACK JACK'S TRIUMPH.

General Logan Retains His Senatorial Seat.

Ruger, Surrounded by Anxious Republicans, Votes for the Dictator. An 81/2-foot wheel will raise 3,000 gallons f water daily a distance of 25 feet. Its

> Sittig Obeys the Party Lash, Though Not Without Protest.

House and Senate. The Republicans were confident and forced the fight. A crowd of senators, led by George White, surrounded Ruger with the hope of keeping him in line. They succeede When his name was called, he cried out, 'John A. Logan." A scene of wild confusion followed. The Republicans were almost beside themselves with joy. The Leather belting is made by cutting out the leather lengthwise of the hide and passing the strips through an evener, which skives off sufficient from the fleshy side to make it uniform in thickness. Then the pieces are nut in a stretching menhing for a time. esponded. Sittig remained silent. This east a damper on the Republicans. On the

made in order to afford Sittig, Ruger, Abner, Taylor, Macmillan and the rest ample time to come into the new fold. The roll was recalled and rectified, but nobody bit at the bait. Logan's ranks remained unbroken. Representative Barry, a Democratic member from Calhoun, shocked the Democratic managers by informing them hat he would vote for Logan in amed. The Democratic managers are supported by the control of Haines. In a few fitting words he thanked them for the honor. The session then adjourned. Telegrams are pouring in to General Logan from all over the country, many predicting that he will be the next Republican president. Even Democrats admit a great victory for him. Telegrams have been received from Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Halford of the Indianapolis Journal, Colonel Holloway and John C. New of Indianapolis, John B. Hawley, J. L. Woodard and many others.

GENERAL LOGAN'S SPEECH.

ard and many others.

tions With Mr. Morrison. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20,-Upon the announcement of the vote yesterday after-

CHECKERS.

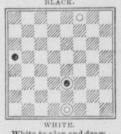
CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR

Boston, May 26, 1885.
All communications for this department
must be addressed to Charles F. Barker,
No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport,
Mass.

Chess and Checker Players' Headquar ters, 15 Pemberton Square, Boston. Now Ready,

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Position No. 1189. By W. A. Lawrence, Liverpool, Eng. BLACK.



White to play and draw.

Came No. 1949-Opening, "Bristol." 11.16 10.17 3.10 15.19
12.18 21.14 29.25 *22.17
8.11 9.18 1.6 9.13
24.20 23.14 25.22 17.14
10.15 4.8 6.9 13.17
28.24 24.19 26.23 18.9
15.22 16.23 10.15 5.14
25.18 27.18 31.26 18.9
6.10 7.10 12.16 8.12
18.14 14.7 32.28 9.5
*My opponent resigned here.—[F.]

Came No. 1950-Opening,"Clasgow." By the same players; Green's move:

Played in tourney between Messrs. W. Finlay, Seaham Harbor, and A. Maitland, Aberdeen. Finlay's move:

Came No. 1952-Opening, "Dyke." By the same players; Maitland's move:

Who Has Opposed Him-His Relations With Mr. Marrison Played between Messrs. J. Paterson Prestwick, and another amateur.

Played between Messrs. W. Dale and J

londing carmine in one-half comes distilled their an allowed to ment for terror post months, have another their an allowed to main for terror post months and the complex of the complex o the games, and should be in the hands of all players.

ABERDEEN DRAUGHTS CLUB.—After extending five weeks beyond its usual time, this club closed for the season on Monday night, last May 4. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. James Watson, stated that there were forty-seven members, being an increase of eight over any previous year, and that there was a balance of over £2. Besides bringing Mr. Martins, ex-champion and Mr. Strickland, the blindfold champion, to the North, the club had entertained the thirty-six county players who had come to Aberdeen to take part in the City vs. County match, which resulted in a win for the City by only four games. Through the generosity of local gentlemen—including the Lord Provost—who have become honorary members, the club is now in possession of a very handsome silver challenge cup, which has to be held for three consecutive years before it becomes the absolute property of any one. The trophy was inaugurated by a tournament in which the members were divided into three classes, first, second and third, The two highest in each of these classes were to be the ordinary prize winners of the annual tournament, and were to play off an all-round contest of six games, to decide who was to be the first holder of the cup. The play in the three classes has just been concluded, and resulted as follows: First class, Mr. Reay, first prize; Mr. Ritchie, second prize, Second class, Mr. Bunn, first prize; Mr. Leathim, second prize. That the play was of very superior merit, particularly in the cases of Reay and Ritchie, will be seen when it is stated that out of sixty games the former lost but four, and the latter but seven. Mr. Gordon Durward, president, presented the prizes, which consisted of standard draughts works and boards and mem. Votes of thanks to the president, secretary and members of committee brought a successful and pleasant session to a close.

*My opponent resigned here.-[F. G.

Came No. 1951-Opening, "Bristol."

nouncement of the vote vesterday afternoon there were loud calls for Logan, who was conducted to the speaker's chair and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of this great State of Illinois for the compliment they have paid me today. Having been elected for the third time to representatives of express my gratitude to the representatives of this great State of Illinois for the compliment they have paid me today. Having been elected for the third time to representatives of the compliment they have paid me today. Having been elected for the third time to representatives.

Prestwick, and another amateur.

11..15 9.18 11..15 1..6 23.19 17..14 19..10 19..15 8..11 10..17 6..15 3..8 26.23 21..14 27.24 32..27 4..20 24..19 26..22 17..14 27..24 32..27 4..20 24..19 26..22 17..14 31..26 28..19 22..17 Whilter."

Came No. 1954-"Whilter."

Boston Meckly Globe. TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

TO MAINE SUBSCRIBERS.

against paying money to any one but THE GLOBE agent resident in their town.

HOW TO BE A GLOBE AGENT.

In every town where there is no GLOBE agent we desire the services of a young man or boy to canvass the town at once and generally to look after the interests of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in his place. Also, and eloquent culogies. in every town where there are only two lar business. Poster and sample copies tree upon application.

HAVE YOU RENEWED?

Please examine the date on your Weekly, and renew at once, in order to prevent the loss of any instalment of the new story, "Making a Man of Himself." We cannot promise in future to furnish back numbers of any story. The only way to secure every number of the Globe is to renew your subscription several weeks before it expires. Another powerful story will begin shortly. Renew now. Renew now. Renew now.

In the formation of clubs the town club agent may include renewals as well as names at a time, as convenient.

Read "A Hard Times Offer" on the eighth page.

ANOTHER NEW STORY NEXT WEEK.

THE STORE BOY

THE ADVENTURES OF BEN BARCLAY.

By Horatio Alger, Jr.

A story, with this title, will begin June 2. The success which attended the publication of the last story by this author was the greatest since The Globe first | Merv and Herat and nearly all of Afghanbegan to publish serials. Subscribe at istan if he wanted it, if he would just keep once in order to receive every instal- still and not worky the poor Ameer, who AT ONCE. AT ONCE.

will be watched for with interest by the

literary public.

New York brewers advise Maine folks to try beer. Superfluous recommendation. Desrite its prohibitory amendment the Pine Tree State always keeps a little something on hand for a case of sickness.

They have started another war down railroad corporations, and the results aperal public sheds only crocodile tears. Lay on Macduff.

The New York World goes bravely on in the work of obtaining subscriptions to the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The amount raised so far by the World is about \$53,000. with a great many counties yet to hear from. Like the World's circulation, the fund is constantly increasing.

While men continue to wear wooller clothing the wool growing interests of this country will always be important. The National Wool Growers' Association, which meets at St. Louis this week, promises to develop many new facts in an industry which represents a large and constantly increasing capital.

Canada finds herself no sooner freed from the dangers of the Northwestern rebellion than a general hostile movement of the Northern Indians threatens. The redskins up in that direction have hitherto been comparatively peaceful, but are brave and cunning, and can cause a great deal of trouble if once they make the undertaking.

PHILIP GEIS, a New York boy of 15 sum mers, fell in love with a lady several years his senior, and when his father objected. the sad-eyed youth purchased some "rough on rats" and put an end to his dream. Love always goes harder with boys than it does with men. If he had fallen in love five years later he would probably have shot the girl; and after five years more he would have expended his fury in bouquets and theatre tickets. Perhaps he went at the

According to the report of General H. V. BOYNTON the sewage system of Washing- sloop or yawl. The richness and boldness years. ton is very bad. The Chesapeake and Ohio of the steal speaks through the official canal is said to be dammed with filth that figures, contained in the following table, contaminates the whole region. We have showing what has been charged to the now a good Democratic administration at account of the Mohican from the beginning Washington and want every member to to the present time: enjoy good health, so he can be able to per- Original cost, with machinery ... form the task before him. In cleaning out corruption in the different departments the sewers should not be forgotten. They previous to 1872.

Repairs, bureau of steam engineering, previous to 1872.

Bureau of equipment, previous to 1872. may not be so corrupt as the machine Republicans, but they are fully as dangerous.

After a struggle which killed three members of the Legislature, General Logan has news of gross mismanagement and extrava- class of psychologists who cannot adbeen elected senator from Illinois. We gance in the South Pacific squadron, where mit that anything so very mechanishould have thrown up our hat had a Demo- the official in charge seems not to have re- cal exists, and these hold that crat been chosen, but as that much-desired mained content with plundering the govern- the brain is a complicated sort of a gland, popularity. event did not occur, the old tile will ment, but must needs have entered into that secretes thoughts just the way the liver remain on the caput while we of collusion with British contractors to do it, secretes gall, or a cow produces milk. They the reported outrages committed by the Infer thanks that no milk and water American firms ready and willing to believe that the laws which govern the dans engaged in the Northwestern rebel- Orleans. man was chosen. If Republican it furnish supplies at a fair price were jumped make-up of a right-angled triangle were lion. The Canadian government is not so had to be, then Logan was the chap. It is over and the contracts given to higher evolved by Euclid just after he had taken much above the common level as to hesi- have all the foremen now in navy yards examined. The Omaha and the Mohican to heavy intellectual med of hypothenical transfer of the contracts given to higher the had taken much above the common level as to hesi- have all the foremen now in navy yards examined. The Omaha and the Mohican idle now to speculate on what the Demo- bidders from foreign nations. When other a hearty intellectual meal of hypothenuse, tate at circulating any stories calculated to erats might have done, nor is it any con- things were equal. Americans were not perpendicular and base, mixed by squaring hide its own shortcomings behind a cloud solation to think that proper management even given honest treatment in drawing the second and third, adding them together of sympathy. Just at present the Canadian yards. of the forces would have resulted in the lots.

fit to hold on until neither he nor any other Democrat could get the prize, and the party must suffer the consequences.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Seventeen years ago next Saturday was the occasion of the first observance of Memorial day. The commander-in-chief of We are receiving complaints that some | the Grand Army, then in its infancy, issued party is fraudulently soliciting subscrip- an order to the members of that organizations to THE GLOBE in Maine. We beg to tion, and a sympathetic chord seemed tions of reciprocity treaties and a national say that we have no travelling agent in touched in loyal hearts all over the coun- bankrupt law developed unexpected inter-Maine, and to caution Maine subscribers try, and without any legislative demand or est. The general opinion seemed to be that of the nation's lost ones, and in 183 burying

In 1869, 336 cities and towns and not less than four times as many persons as on vention in the following remarks: the previous year crowded around the last resting places of the country's defenders, decorated them with floral array, and hon-

Successive years have brought legislative or three subscribers, we desire a new action in obedience to public sentiment. GLOBE agent, because it is evident that the and now all over the land, in every State, old GLOBE agent is not doing his duty by Memorial day is set apart as a national day sending so small a club. Every town of consecration. The day which originated tions without interference with his regu- to pay a tribute to their fallen comrades has become a day of sad remembrances and hallowed recollections. The brave-hearted mother places a little garland on the grave of her long-lost boy, the aged father wondering at his weakness, and feeling the need of the support of his declining years, opinion that proper reciprocity treaties long since trampled in the wine-press of with the Mexican and South American rewar, the widow in her loneliness with a publics would furnish sufficient avenues love for the dead unspoken, all unite in this for the disposal of all our surplus products

> Even our late foes-foes in battle, but that they cared little where the goods brothers still-meet on common ground, and went, so long as they could be disposed of join in a common reconsecration.

FIGHT OR RESIGN.

Men who are acquainted with England's strength, her great wealth, her immense naval armament and the numerous fortresses and strategic points which she holds all over the world, are amazed at her new names, and may send in one or more | docility and servile attitude in dealing with Russia. She is a nation famed for holding to her rights, and generally maintains her interests, right or wrong, as many aggressive acts during the past century can well attest; and the way she submits to Russian dictation must be very disgusting to loyal subjects who have always supposed that British intellect moved the world and did a great deal toward regulating the conduct of the universe. The question of today is, Will England back down from her old dictatorial attitude and allow Russia to If we are to judge by the reports of the

past two months the answer must be given in the affirmative. When Russia occupied Merv, England objected and talked of fighting: then KOMAROFF pushed on toward Herat, and every loyal subject of Vic-TORIA vowed to be revenged, and GLAD-STONE reached the zenith of his popularity when he asked the taxpayers for a big loan to assist in defending "our trusted ally," the Ameer. Further negotiations followed, which resulted in England's making big concessions to Russia. The Czar could have was in mortal dread of war and advised peace at any terms. When a man gets all he asks it is natural for him to be contented. This is not So Miss Cleveland is to try her hand as so with Alexander. When Gladstone an authoress. Plenty of room for good, had yielded everything, and given up with interesting, wholesome novels. Her effort only a feeble protest, Russia turned around sending Komaroff a sword of honor for his conduct, which is equivalent to telling him to go in, and not stop until he arrives at the Indian ocean.

When we consider the repeated concessions made by GLADSTONE, and made against the will of the people, it is no wonder that he is unpopular with his countrymen. Every move he has made has South. Inasmuch as the belligerents are tended to lessen his hold. The Soudan campaign was an expensive fizzle, the pear in the form of reduced rates, the gen- Prince of Wales' visit to Ireland an unpopular hippodrome, and the negotiation with method of representation in New York Re-Russia a cowardly failure. Is it any wonder publican State conventions creates conthat the cabinet is in commotion, and siderable interest among New Yorkers GLADSTONE talks of resigning? His stay is actively interested in politics. The short at the best, and he can choose be- senator's ideas are summed up in resotween going out voluntarily or being kicked out.

OUT WITH THE RASCALS.

Secretary WHITNEY will find that he has undertaken an immense task if he expects to expose all the rascality which has been going on in the Navy Department for the past fifteen or twenty years, but he seems to be amply able to perform the work, if his success in ripping up the rottenness in the Mohican case is to be taken as a criterion. If, after having been in office less than three months, he has been able to show that \$900,000 has been stolen under cover of "repairs" to a vessel which when new cost but \$333,000, it may well be expected that before the presidential term shall have expired he will uproot the entire mass of corruption and place the department publican votes should be united in sending one once more on a sound basis.

There is good reason to suppose that the plundering done in other yards has been quite as extensive as, that shown to have taken place at Mare Island on the Mohican. The Mohican was sent into the dock in 1872 for no other purpose than that of per- many years, and it is not difficult to see mitting favored friends of those in power to rob the government. The plundering has been carried on so shamelessly that it is almost surprising that the officials whose connivance was necessary considered it worth while to go to the trouble of setting up a blind in the form of a large vessel. It would have been more profitable had they smashed up the Mohican for junk and made the \$900,000 worth of "repairs" on a

Repairs, bureau of construction, previous to 1872.

Repairs since 1872 to date..

seeking to plunder the government must are also current. now contend with honest officials; they will no longer have the aid of those sworn to ly in either side of the controversy, and guard, not rob, the treasury.

BUSINESS MEN IN CONVENTION.

Out with the rascals.

In the course of the National Commercial Convention just held at Atlanta the quesexecutive proclamation the loyal people of whether or not reciprocity afforded the twenty-seven States thronged to the graves | best means of securing foreign markets for our goods, reciprocity or something else places they vied with the surviving veter- should be adopted which would secure such ans in rendering homage to the beloved markets, and that quickly. Mr. W. T. SUTHERLIN of Virginia appears to have expressed the prevailing seatiment of the con-

Ten years ago iron rails were worth \$66; today only \$16. The foreign demand for our agricultural products has been forestalled by high protective tariffs, and all branches of manufacturi ored the brave dead with funeral dirges are stagnant for the reason of the over-supply of manufactured goods on hand. What have we to expect in the way of relief? Let us not cry "Overproduction!" Let us have honest, intelligent foreign representatives, who shall make such treaties as shall comprehend a mutual inte have no commercial fleet. Only 7 per cent, of our agricultural and manufactured products are exagent of THE GLOBE can solicit subscrip- in a desire of the comrades of the late war ported. This is because we have no ships. Shall ness? Give us governmental assistance in build ing a commercial marine, until American vessels

> Several of the speakers inclined to the sacred and tender remembrance of the without any such arrangements with European countries. It is noticeable, however, at a fair profit.

> > On the question of a national bankrupt law the vote of the convention was very significant. It has been charged that the business men of the West and South were opposed to such a law. The vote of the delegates indicated exactly the contrary. The question "Does the public interest require the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law?" was discussed in all its bearings, and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 263 to 153. Eastern business men may well infer from this straw that the muchwished-for law will be passed at no very distant day. Sentiment in its favor seems to be constantly increasing.

One of the institutions of this city that has attained a deserved popularity, and that, too, in a very short time, is the Boston School of Cooking. A few years ago such a thing was unknown, and those who advocated it were laughed at as a set of visionaries. Today it is an assured success, and

The benefits to be gained from a practical edge of music or French or Latin, many but no man or woman can survive for any and impositions that are attempted in all the house should have a personal superford to hire a cook. It is probable that more family brawls and domestic tempests are is possible. caused by the wife knowing nothing of the cooking art than by any other single event. learn the art in sorrow or else they become nothing but spend money.

To all sensible young ladies who hope to school for teaching an old art is a place far more desirable than any classic academy.

SENATOR MILLER'S PLAN.

Senator MILLER's plan for changing the lutions adopted yesterday by a committee, as follows:

Resolved. That we recommend the State cen tral committee in its call for the State convention to call upon the Assembly districts to send one delegate for every 500 Republican votes cast delegates to be elected in the same manner as at

primaries or caucuses in the State be held on the same day. The day shall be fixed by the State committee and notice of the same given at the time the State convention is called. All future conventions shall be called on not less than thirty days' notice by the State committee, and the primaries or caucuses shall be called on not

less than twenty days' notice.

Resolved, That this committee reserves for future meeting the question of recommending a permanent plan for the election of delegates. Resolved. That the chairman be requested to

Massachusetts politicians will be surprised that New York has not adopted some such system long ago. Essentially the practice recommended in these resolutions has been in vogue in both parties here for that the New Yorkers have taken the and Massachusetts.

Senator MILLER's plan, once adopted, will than they have been for a great many

HOW AND WHY WE THINK. Various theories as to how we do our

thinking are in existence. Some men contend that our ideas are stored away inside our heads on shelves and in pigeonholes, all labelled and catalogued like books in a library: and when we cannot recall any-83,000 thing that has been known to us once, the 126,000 fact may be due to having lost the document altogether, or it may be that the label On top of the Mohican exposure comes needs renewing. Then there is another and taking them with the square of the people are by no means unanimous in con- Now, will somebody please start a sub-

Before the world had invested very heav- have been adopted before now. while men went on thinking without knowing how or why they thought. Dr. CHARLES HEITZMAN was invited to deliver a lecture before the Medico-Legal Society at Columbia College, and went down there last week and Functions of the Gray Substance of the Brain." According to his theory the amount and intensity of a man's thinking apparatus does not depend upon the "size of the brain, or its weight, or the depth or shallowness of the convolutions." In support of this he cited instances of men who had little donkey-engine brains, with six-inch stroke and no governor, and no wheel to keep from tearing themselves all to pieces. The doctor says our mental force depends upon the gray matter and the South Carolina, and historians are finding ganglionic bodies of the brain-the greater out that it is merely a revival of an industhe number of ganglia the more we know. These ganglia are little reddish-gray knobs or swellings that stand out all over the surface of the brain like brass - headed tacks on an old-fashioned trunk, ard redeeming the criminal reputation of or like freckles on the nose of our best Louisiana. ummer girl, and the more we have of them the more we know. "A coal miner," says the doctor, "has a vocabulary of 500 or 600 words. Compare him with a genius like Shakespeare, with a vocabulary of 12,000 words. The ganglionic bodies increase with an increase of knowledge." We infer from this that the number of

number of gray knots he has inside his head. SHAKESPEARE could handle 12,000 words and was about the knottiest man going. His head must have been as full of gray beads as a boy's pocket is of marbles. He probably rattled with knowledge when he walked. Continuing, the doctor says: "These facts should teach us to be merciful, for such a thing as an individual's will Times. does not exist, for all that we do is done without our will. Nobody is responsible for what he does, either good or bad, but at the same time society demands that we render offenders harmless by locking them up, and if that does not suffice, by killing

If he is not responsible for what he says, we may possibly forgive him, but if he had ice cream. not put in that restricting clause it would have been policy to "render him harmless by locking him up, or, if that did not suffice, by killing him."

A DIFFERENT BUSINESS STANDARD. Every man who is in business for himself

will do well to carefully consider the change which is becoming a marked feature of trade in this country. A great many men are sitting down sucking their thumbs and groaning about dull times. The standone of the most stable and prosperous of all ard of good times which they have in mind is the one which was raised during the years of the war and the booming period knowledge of cookery to nearly every which followed down to the panic of 1873. woman who lives and to many men are ob- In those days a man of even limited capac vious to all. We can live without a knowl- ity and a small amount of industry could go into business and easily make money. The people exist who cannot even read or write: strain since 1873, and the gradual settling toward the ante-war profits and ante-war length of time without eating. The frauds style of living, has weeded these men out by the thousands. Today a man in business articles of food demand that the mistress of finds competition keen, sharp and sleepless. From the merchant prince to the newsboy vision over the kitchen, even if she can af- on the corner every one finds a rival competing for every cent's worth of trade which

No intelligent business man believes that we shall ever settle back to the exact ante-It is the bane of our modern education that war standard of profits and the ante-war it cultivates the ideal and neglects the prac- style of living. The war changed the habtical side of existence. A majority of the its of all classes of people in the most radigirls of today know nothing of cooking, and | cal manner. Homes which now have carwhen they get married they either have to pets and pianos and sirloin steaks had bare floors, jewsharps and salt beef before 1861. seless members of society who can do The habits of the people have changed. We do not regret the change, as the people cannot have too many home comforts, or even become useful members of society, this new luxuries, to suit THE GLOBE. There is a general tendency to extravagance, which we deplore and hope to see disappear, but in the main the thrifty, average man lives within his means and continues to lay up something for a rainy day.

While it is impossible to expect or desire that the people will radically change their mode of living, A is still apparent that the standard will be forced by circumstances into a slight resemblance to the old days because of the change in the standard of business profit and the econony which must

At the conclusion of the war all of the keen and experienced business men of the country expected a panic, a general setling back to the ante-war standard. It never came and never will. But the other extreme, that we must constantly have a "boom" in business, will not be experienced. There is a happy medium between the antewar standard and the boom condition which the country must accept. Many business men see it, realize its existence, and are working on that basis. One must not expect too much nor work for too little. There s plenty of business for the bright, aggressive, intelligent, pushing, industrious business men, and the balance-sheet of such merchants will show a good profit in 1885.

in bringing actions against the Boston & Albany railroad for running Sunday trains have no place in the present generation. Sunday trains have become a necessity they are not only a convenience, but they Massachusetts plan as a model. In fact, serve the purposes of mercy and charity; Colonel BLISS, who is a member of the they enable physicians to reach the sick committee, admits that he was led to be- and clergymen the dying; and there is lieve the new system a good one from what probably not a Sunday in the year when he had been told of its workings in Maine the trains do not bring one or more pasthe trains do not bring one or more pas-sengers hastily summoned to the bedside of courteously returned the same, assuring his a departing friend. Whoever in the presmake conventions far more representative ent day objects to occasional Sunday trains on the score of morality mistakes narrow zeal for enlightened piety.

For a man outside of politics, literature and financial speculations, no person has been the topic of more general conversation than Fish Commissioner EUGENE BLACKFORD of New York. Every salmon

duties long enough to attend his silver wedding Monday night made it an occasion of general congratulation. Every fisher man and good citizen in the land will join | yard! in wishing that he may live to celebrate his golden wedding in his present health and

It will be well to await confirmation of shoice of a Democrat. Mr. Morrison saw | Rut thank heaven the corruptionists have first. Other theories, most of which are sidering the rebellion wrong, and accounts scription for Poundmaker's benefit? He

come to the end of their tether. Those infringements on the two just mentioned, of savage horrors may be necessary to bring them all to one mind. Such expedients

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is said that the clock company in Thomaston, after having made up \$30,000 worth of stock for watch movements, found, on starting to put them together, and solved the enigma in an address on that all the watches turned their pointers "Our Present Knowledge of the Structure around backward. They will have to sell those watches to left-handed and cross-eyed

> thing for safety than the roller skate. have made any money during the past four this bouquet in her hand and offered to sell or five years, so a New York publisher tells it back to him for half price!

A Maine man is trying to organize a stroke and no governor, and no A Maine man is trying to organize a tence, "All is vanity and vexation of safety valve, that could do more work stock company to start a rabbit ranch at spirit," is changed so as to read. "All is than others who required a ten-ton balance Wells for the purpose of supplying rabbit vanity and a striving after wind." Men meat to the Boston market. If he succeeds | who have striven long and often to "rais chicken stew will be at a discount. Silk culture is coming to the front in shed on Solomon's career.

region a century and more ago.

try which flourished extensively in that

words a man can use depends upon the ington recently brought \$75 at auction in

speak of an "ablutionary studio;" at least so reads an advertisement in the Biddeford Tennessee's attorney-general is to go before the grand jury for carrying concealed weapons. While the highest officers of the

law violate it, what hope can there be of freeing the South from this its greatest Louisville Courier-Journal: Young men on slender salaries have once more begun to tell their best girls frightful stories about the poisoning of whole families by

The Sun publishes this important item: 'A bid of five cents more than his competitor secured a house and lot for a man at a ecent sheriff's sale in Hartwell, Ga."

Where's the cat? Boston Record: Riel is said to spend most of his time in fasting and prayer. The half-breeds whom he has left behind are spendng their time in involuntary fasting and swearing.

"The contest was unprecedented," says Blaine to Logan, and the country hopes it may forever be unimitated. Down in Panama they are eating cats. Exporters of live stock will do well to bear is in mind. The supply in Boston is un-

John Bright thinks England's present danger is in her foreign policy. This would seem to contradict the general belief that she hasn't any.
A clergyman of St. Louis says that the

your wells." Death lurks in them. A widow in Rutland, Vt., says she intends never to marry again. She is 88 years old.

Victor Hugo had in manuscript half a ozen plays, several volumes of verse and two volumes of philosophy, which will now be published. He was wise not to have his last days disturbed by the shower of criticism these works are sure to Yesterday, in running over a book now hardly ever seen, containing sketches of

the leading lawyers of America and published in 1856 or 1857, I noticed a sketch of

as the court remarked, that "men should be on very confidential terms with their

"Charlatan for charlatan," said Sainteexhibits a narrowness of mind which should Beuve, comparing Hugo with another great Frenchman, "I prefer Lamartine." The world has not followed the great critic either in his sweeping sneer at the two literary giants, or in his preference for Lamgreatest critics sometimes err on the greatest questions. Hugo once received a letter addressed

"To the greatest of French poets." He sent rival that it had not been miscarried in the first instance. Hanlan takes the sting out of his defeat

by acknowledging that he was beaten fairly and squarely. That is the manly way to talk about it. It would seem as if the story of Charles

Angell, now in the Illinois State prison, were a sure sign of the approach of the nillennium. Although he was confined for embezzlement, yet several business that leaps in the Hudson, and every shad that the world is moving in the right direcand alewife that goes swimming up the tion when a man that has once abused the different fishways, are indebted to him for life. The fact that he neglected his official coed, as this man has succeeded, in winning once more the respect and confidence of his associates.

How the money has leaked out of the treasury through that Mare Island navy Cox thinks Turkey is good enough for him.

warpath. United States infantry is the best cure for Indian deviltry. All the professional parsmen in the country are either in New Orleans or on

are prima facie evidence of the need of turning the rascals out of a good many

needs and deserves as much sympathy as

It is said that Judge Force, if nominated for governor of Ohio, would command the full strength of the Republican party. His name would make a fine rallying cry for The First of Rev. Mr. Beechthem-so appropriate, you know.

Riel was a Republican and an "offensive partisan" when he was in Montana. This seems to be an off year all round for the offensive partisan.

A Tremont street florist thinks he knows the meanest woman in Boston. Not many Sundays ago he kept his shop open from 10 in the morning till about 1 in the afternoon t being a special occasion in the churche sede roller skating before long. The reason probably is that the horse is even a vainer very wealthy, came in before services and ordered a two-dollar bouquet sent to King's Only three writers of religious books Chapel. After church she came back with

In the revised version that familiar ser the wind" will appreciate this new light

shed on Solomon's career.

One of Boston's dispensary physicians sent a written notice the other day to the Board of Health that "the three O'Rourke brats are ill." This is an exhibition of brutal heartlessness and a manifestation of lack of decency which entitle that physician to prompt suspension from duty and a vigorous dusting of the posterior of his trousers. We believe the poor are entitled to a decent amount of consideration even from so high and mighty a personage as a Boston dispensary physician.—(Lowell Times.

According to the New Haven Register

spondent sends us the following wish for his welfare: O tootsy-wootsy little Jap.

Now lying on your mammy's lap! Delightful bit of black-and-tan, When home you go across the sea, Let's hope that you may live to be The Grover Cleveland of Japan.

HE CAPTURED THE CAME. The Thrilling Experience of an Ama teur Port Jervis Huntsman.

[New York Sun.] PORT JERVIS, May 17.-Last fall, as was which made him famous, Sockrider has been looking for a chance for an adventure

been looking for a chance for an adventure that would make him as much of a hero in the community as his brother-in-law. He had no success until one day last week. On that day he discovered signs of bear in a swamp in Clinton hollow, in the Black lake region, in Bethel township, the scene of Couch's exploit.

Sockrider took his rifle and started out after the bear. On the edge of the swamp, in the soft dirt, he discovered the tracks of two wildcats. He made up his mind to take them in as well as the bear. He followed the tracks of the wildcats with his hunting dog, Jack, Sockrider is a hunter who cannot let the opportunity pass to shoot at anything that requires skill to bring down, and as he was walking along hesaw an enormous hawk sailing along overhead, high above the trees. Sockrider's in the control of the control A clergyman of St. Louis says that the gyregate church attendance in that city in Sunday is 10,000, while on a recent Sunlay 40,000 people witnessed a cowboy exhibition, 20,000 attended base ball games, 20,000 spent the day in beer gardens and 5000 heard "Bob" Ingersoil. St. Louis will soon be claiming Cincinnati's title of "the Paris of America."

Komaroff is a very, very bad man. He has been uncourteous to the Ameer.

Boston Transcript: Jay Gould hastwenty seven telegraph instruments in his office. When they are all in full operation you couldn't tell with your eyes shut his office from a parish sewing circle.

The dust kicked up by the water used in "The World" invariably makes the actors on the raft cough.—(New Orleans Picayune.

The dust kicked up by the water used in "The World" invariably makes the actors on the raft cough.—(New Orleans Picayune.

Towa follows Pennsylvania with a terrible scourge caused by impure drinking. The companion of the days are the fact that in this primary stage in the fact that in this primary stage in the companion of the dead will be a parish sew which would make it possible for men to understand the moral character of the promote the search of the sum of the promote the search and scarcely fired the hawk when he heard a great noise into the have been the swamp, and Sockrider had scarcely fired the hawk when he heard a great noise into the the swamp, and Sockrider had scarcely fired the hawk when he heard a great noise into the swamp and Sockrider had scarcely fired the hawk when he heard a great noise in the thicket and the fierce barking of his dog. The next instant out sprang at the hunter. He met its unto the wounded wildcat turned at it. But the was done and sprang at the hunter the met its unto the swamp and sockrider had scarcely fired the heave to barking of his dog. The next instant out sprang would dwindle into a mere comma, combined the swamp and sockrider had scarcely fired the world wild the wounded wild and the latter was ball into the have a scend, and the have

his gun before the companion of the dead wildcat, pursued by the dog, sprang from the thicket, and, as if comprehending that the hunter had killed its mate, it at once took up the fight. After a fierce struggle, in which both hunter and dog were badly torn. Sockrider, by a lucky blow with his gun, broke the wildcat's back, rendering it helpless, and it was quickly despatched. Sockrider was so nearly used up and so badly scratched and cut about his legs and arm that he concluded that he would not take the bear that day, and, loading his rifte and throwing his wildcats on his back, and not forgetting the hawk, he started for home.

He had gone but a quarter of a mile when he found out that he would have to either take the bear in, too, or be taken in by the bear, for the dog had unearthed him and brought him out of the swamp, where the bear had turned and shown fight. Sockrider dropped his dead game and sent a bullet into bruin. That dropped the bear, but did not kill him, and he made his way as fast as possible toward the hunter. Another bullet met him, and he fell and rose no more. Obtaining help, Sockrider returned home, satisfied that he had at least become as big a man as his brother-inlaw, Andy Couch.

How "Les Miserables" Was Written.

the leading lawyers of America and published in 1856 or 1857, I noticed a sketch of Henry R. Jackson, and further investigation proved that it was the very man whom Cleveland has appointed minister to Mexico. Twenty years ago his ability secured him a place among the leading lawyers of the country, yet within two months thousands of people have asked, "Who is Henry R. Jackson?"

The Brockton Enterprise says that a venerable and prominent lawyer of the Old Colony, who died recently, noted for his dry and joking remarks, called his son to him as he lay ill in bed, and, putting on a solemn expression, said: "John, I've just one last request to make of you. When I am buried see to it that one of those Harden hand fire grenades is put in the coffin."

A warning to husbands was the important decision rendered in the U. S. Court at Des Moines last Monday in a case where a man sued the Western Union Telegraph Company for failure to deliver an important message. He was away from home and had not told his wife where he was going—an omission which the judge called "contributory negligence." Partly because of this the suit went against him. The moral is, as the court remarked, that "men should be on very confidential terms with their of Stones,' which I afterward discovered to contain materials for works which he wrote later. As the house in the Place Royale was exposed to the fire of the combatants I thought it as well to take this precious trunk away to a place of safety. For ten years it remained in my possession, and it was not till long after, when Victor Hugo, his two sons and myself were in exile at Guernsey, that he was reminded of its existence and persuaded to complete the interrupted story.

A Suggestion the Cirls Will Not Like. Norristown Herald.

A Georgia hen has laid an egg shaped like a dumb bell, and a fowl in this State has evolved an egg as flat as a plate, ornamented with filigree work. Now that hens have embarked in the business of decorations are the state of tive art—plaque painting, etc., it is feared that the fashionable girl's occupation will soon be gone—though she might assist her mother to perform her household and culinary duties—an art in which she need apprehend no competition from the enterprising hen.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
When Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartan ephors: "If I enter Laconia I will level Lacedæmon to the ground," he received for answer the single but insignificant word "If." Telegraph rates between Macedon and Lacedæmon must have been unusually high. Young Featherly (to hostess)—"You have children, have you not, Mrs. B?"
Mrs. B.—"Oh, yes. I have a boy 7 years old and a little girl of 5."

old and a little girl of 5."
Young Featherly (astounded)—"I declare,
how time flies! It doesn't seem possible
that you have been married twelve years." Odorous Comparisons. [Norristown Herald.] Widows in Wareham, Mass., are allowed a barrel of herring free from the town fishery. This is a great inducement for some women to become widows. There are husbands in every town who are worth much less than a barrel of herring.

The Apaches are enjoying their annual What She is Good For. (Chicago News.)

We do not believe the Dolphin is seaworthy. John Roach ought to send her out
to Illinois to cruise up and down the Hennepin canal and keep the musquashes out of

[Chicago News.]
I said a foolish thing one day,
(But what of that? Don't all men do it?)
And when I found it didn't pay,
I straightway easily withdrew it.

I wrote a foolish thing one day,
("I'was printed and the millions saw it)
And now I find it didn't pay—
Confound the thing, I can't withdraw it.

MAN'S GROPINGS.

er's Serial Sermons.

He Starts Back in the Darkness of Obscurity and Traces Human Evolution.

Sharp Arraignment of Eloquent and Scientific Bible Critics.

BROOKLYN, May 24.-Plymouth Church was crowded today. Mr. Beecher spoke from the text, John, xvii., 3, and II. Peter, iii., 18: "And this is life eternal, that they they had partial experience. God is that might know Thee, the only true God, and esus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." "But grow in grace and in the knowledge

of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.' He said: The questions which excite the thinking world today more than ever-and they have always lingered in the atmosphere of thought-are of such nature a

The severe sentence given the murderers of Murphy in New Orleans, spite of their political influence, will go a long way toward redeeming the criminal reputation of Louisiana.

The Tallapoosa tried to sail over a schooner, and now the Omaha has tried to sail over Cape Cod. The trouble with our navy is that it is too ambitious for its size.

"Rum is the great evil," says Commander McCalla of the navy, in speaking of the troubles on the Isthmus of Panama. So it is all through Central America, and American can capitalists find it their greatest foe.

A two-page autograph letter by G. Washing to need the or true. Such a system of espinage is repulsively for the benefit of the parents of it, but there is a very ludicrous idea to this and the Register makes the most of it, but there is a light on power or numbers.

Down in Biddeford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bath-rooms they speak of an "ablutionary studio;" at least God is not simply announced to us. The knowledge of God in its elemental forms is evolved in us first, and its application to the divine nature is gradually unfolded in the divine nature is gradually us afterwards.

I suspect that men at large suppose that God made Himself known to men simply by declaring to them what He was, and that that was enough for God to say: "I am eternal, holy, wise, just and good," and that that was the

Beginning of a True Knowledge.

But I shall show that it was impossible that any such thing as that should take place. For although there was, and abundantly, the annunciation of God's own disposition, purposes, will and nature, yet they elated in the Sun at the time, Andrew were made afterward, and in consequence ouch of Sullivan county had a hand-to- of a foregoing experience in the human hand fight with a wounded buck, which he kind, which enabled them to understand conquered after he was nearly dead himself. Couch has a brother-in-law named George Sockrider, who is also a great hunter. Ever since Couch's adventure, which made him ferrouse Sockrider has a brother-in-law named the mankind, but only after mankind had by unfolding, by development, made it possible for them to understand the divine answerich the made him when He spoke. It is true that He expected the mankind, but only after mankind had by unfolding, by development, made it possible for them to understand the divine answerich that the manufacture of the manu nunciation.

The question of the origin of man is in

The question of the origin of man is in many respects yet uncertain and debatable. There is as yet no demonstration, or anything that looks like absolute proof, nor do I see yet how any bridge can be constructed over the abyss between man and his ancestors, if such there were, in the animal inferior kingdom, which shall lead us to an absolute certainty. But that the human race began at a very low point, as compared with civilized and Christian men, there can scarcely be a doubt. There is a difference between savage races, in aptitude, in capacity of variation or evolution; but that the human kind entered the world not at the top of perfection in a golden age, but at the very bottom and in the age of clay and iron, can hardly be deather above. tion in a golden age, but at the very bottom and in the age of clay and iron, can hardly be doubted by any one who has made himself acquainted with modern scientific research. It is sufficient to say that so far

being the character and emotions of the superior, unless there has been developed in the inferior elemental forms of knowledge, of that form of knowledge which it is attempted to convey. You can't make a

Man Understand Justice

who has never learned to be just. Animals understand some physical truths in com-mon with man, but the sphere of common understanding is very small, and at a step man rises to higher elements even in those things common to him and the most intelligent

ome knowledge that was sent ets, whether imple or in combinations. We must make up in our imagination and reason a conception of God derived from our knowledge of certain admirable moral qualities. We are cot-builders. As he is our character builder, of in a limited and figurative sense it must be said that every man creates in himself its own notions of God.

Now antiquity, and yet contemporaneous

ns own notions of God.

Now antiquity and yet contemporaneous lations construct their character gods by ransferring that which they know in themthem selves to their deities, only they construct them from their animal side. The pride, envy, selfishness, cruelty and grosser passions, were and are made part of the conception of divinities among idolaters. With all the poetry about them, the

Divinities of Mythology, with a few graceful exceptions, would not be permitted to walk abroad in our land;

their temple would be our State's prison. At length a race appears that struck the At length a race appears that struck the true faith; so far as we know the only race. For everything that constitutes superior religion we are indebted to the great Hebrew stock. It is remarkable that the Christian world today have set their faces and hatred against the people that gave them all they believe, from Genesis to Revelation; the race which men wipe their feet on, or their tongues, which is filthier still. But this nobler example has also been subject to the great divine law of unfolding, of evolution. God as known to us was not known to antiquity. Before Zion there was elemental knowledge, but the knowledge that was held at that epoch would be considered now scarcely elemental, so great has been the knowledge, but the knowledge that was held at that epoch would be considered now scarcely elemental, so great has been the development since. Out of the sky, at one sweep, under the inspiration of the Hebrew people, went all the swarms of vicious gods. Jehovah is proclaimed the one God. The Old Testament assertions of the Unity of God have nothing to do with the philosophical questions of the Trinity, which came in afterward. That is a question of the interior structure of the one God, whereas the unity of God was the declaration of unity in thought, the feling and control, as contrasted with the heathenish notion of polytheistic gods. That grand first step is really the key and measure of value of those first chapters which describe the steps of creation. Modern science has disowned these chapters, but the grandeur of them is in this, that, contrary to all the notions of the older world, in them we have the declaration that all things are in the hands of one God. Gradually great nations, gathering moralities and increasing virtues, through generations, learning partly by experiments that brought servations and experiments that brought if they don't do better pretty soon, blane me if I don't go out and buy a ticke and ioin you."

peace and harmony, learned what were the conditions by which the individual soul could live at peace with itself, and at peace with its fellows, and be joyful also. It was a matter of inding out. For it is to be remarked that nowhere in all the Scripture history is there any evidence that there was any instruction given to men prior to the gradual finding out by human experience; or that any instruction was ever given men in regard to the most important elements of life. Men died by thousands, with the very roots under their feet that would have restored them. Nature never lissed a word of instruction. Not till very recently did men even know that the heart was a pump, and that the blood circulated. There was no knowledge that the brain was the seat of intelligence.

Men Groped for Centuries

Men Groped for Centuries

to find out for themselves. It was the same

in regard to the moralities. They had to be

found out in the school of trial and experie ment. So soon as they came to some knowle edge of these things there was the condition by which to construct an idea of the one God, giving universality to ideas of which circle into which human consciousness and experience had poured all the qualities proved by the race to be above reproach. He is the sum of all things excellent in the conception and experience of humanity.

The development of God—not in himself—we do not suppose that God grows—the idea of change and growth is inconsistent with perfection; but the development of God in the thoughts of men is one of the striking facts in Scripture. For if all I have said is true, and it is more widely true than I have time to make apparent, then we should expect to find in Scripture the initial developments of the divine nature in the thoughts and records of men. We do. Jehovah marches through the ages glowing with increasing light until the fulness of time had come and the veil was rent, and God commanded light to shine out of darkness, to shine into our hearts, to give the light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. We rise step by step. Through the earlier periods an imperfect disclosure of God, as we advance, the Supreme Being is more comprehensively represented. Grander elements are evolved, larger moral influences made ta flow from the divine existence, and finally Jesus was born, and that which we befor had been gathering up from fragmentary elements, evolved from human conscious ness and experience, stood before us person ified in the one man absolutely perfect in body, in health, in wisdom, in all social excellence, in all moral qualities, the one fit manifestation of God so far as he could be made known to human intelligence. During dark periods and ages the work had still gone on, for while the idea of God delayed to shine, the great mill was grinding pigments that were to set forth his portraiture, and what were called dark ages oftentimes were ages of preparation until at last the Christ was born. The Bible is this grand evolution of the nature of God. It is an unfolding of the progress of human thought respecting God. In this view let me say that the petty oriticism which are all bile marks the stages of circle into which human consciousness and experience had poured all the qualities proved by the race to be above reproach.

A Record of the Progress

of the race into the development of the divine idea through the medium of right polis because I discovered that there were spiders in its temples, or a seam in the roof, or dust blown upon its cornices? Yet there are men going about the country with eloquence,

men going about the country with eloquence, deriding the grandest collection of the evolutions of human consciousness toward the highest ideal, and they have no conception of the grandeur of this movement or the grandeur of its results, that God. who fills the whole heaven now to man's thought and irradiates the air and is the light and power of civilization—that here are the steps by which he brought the majesty of His being to the consciousness of the human family—that is all nothing to them.

I would not have left out anything of the the Old Testament, for, while men by false construction undertake to justify the corresponding elements in our time, they are to the true reading merely landmarks and stages through which man has come up. The footsteps of antiquity are all revelatory. There was a time when mes sacrificed to idols. That is gone. There was a time when men enjoyed, or not, as the case may have been, plurality of wives. That has long ago gone. There was a time when women had no rights in the presence of their husbands. He could

that women should not be divorced, except for the cause that destroyed the household, and should be given a writ. The Bible shows many steps of men in their relations to time. They are of transcendent importance. They are not our models any more than my shoes at six are models for my shoes when I am sixty.

Nor has the principle upon which God has made himself known to men yet expended its force. There are a thousand things today that we are asserting by the force of moral consciousness. There are dogmas being inveighed against and reformed, but there are multitudes of idolatory of the book, who say the Bible is the revelation of God and the only one. I say it is simply one revelation, carried on down of the book, who say the Bible is the revelation of God and the only one. I say it is simply one revelation, carried on down until it was so far disclosing the method by which God makes himself known as that it was left to the human consciousness in the blossom out of civilization, lor, endurance, law, ions, refined joys, all these phabetic to us, are actually ferior races. No clearness ild convey ideas to savages higher civilization. Nor lowest point ascend to the by a gradual unfolding, the inferior and ignorant a sympathy or knowledge mae except by an unfolds first. That is the condill higher knowledge must

HER PRACTICAL JOKE A Girl's Desire to be Funny Which May

Lead to a Duel With Shot-Guns. BALTIMORE, May 22.-S. J. Windsor, one of the students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and George B. Charlton, a the affections of Miss Bertie F. Hurst, the the affections of Miss Bertie F. Hurst, the landlady's niece, and the "doctor" appeared to have won the young lady's favor. The girl wanted to play a prank on the dry goods man, and "Dr." Windsor gave her a lot of powdered cowbage to sprinkle in his bed. Cowbage is a tropical plant, something like the prickly pear and covered with bristles which produce intense irritation when applied to the skin.

Two days ago Miss Bertie dusted Charlton's bed thoroughly with the powder and put a little in his night-cap. At midnight the measurer of muslin went to bed. The cowbage soon began to get its fine work in. Inside of three minutes Charlton was dancing around the room scratching himself all over. Harry Starr, his room-mate, came over to investigate, and soon joined in the dance. Charlton saw through it all after scratching and meditating all night, and early next morning he challenged Windsor to come out to Druid Hill Park and give him satisfaction, Queensberry style. The "doctor" refused to fight with anything but pistols, and then Charlton sought redress from the law. He had Windsor and the girl arrested for malicious mischief, and brought before Justice Talbot. Miss Bertie's tears softened his heart, and he withdrew the complaint, but it is said that he has challenged the medical man to a duel with shot-guns. landlady's niece, and the "doctor" appeared

No Wonder It Died.

[Little Falls (N. Y.) Journal.]

Died—In the town of Columbia, May 17th,
1885, infant son of Ulysses and Ada Gage. The grandparents on the mother's side were cousins; the great-grandmothers on the mother's side were sisters; on the father's side the grandparents were cousins, and both were cousins to both of the great-grandmothers on the mother's side; the great-grandmother on the mother's side was a sister to the great-grandmother on the father's side; the great-grandfather on the mother's side was a brother to both great-grandfathers on the father's side; the great-grandfather on the father's side; the great-grandfather on the father's side, and double uncle to the grandfather on the father's side, and double uncle to the grandfather on the father's side were double uncle and aunt to the great-grandmother on the mother's side. The grandparents on the mother's side

Swimmer Odlum Performs the Feat and Dies Soon Afterwards.

His Body Made Black and Blue by the Force of the Water.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- A gleam of red tights flashing through the air, a swirling, writhing body midway between the big oridge and the green waters, a heavy plash like a gunshot, and Robert Emmet Odlum, gasping and almost dead, floated face down-

from Washington. He was a tall, dark-plexioned, sinewy young man with broad from Washington. He was a tall, darkplextoned, sinewy young man with broad shoulders. "Gentlemen, I am bound to do it," Odlum replied. "I've come here from Washington to make this jump. It is perfectly easy. All I am 'traid of is that the police will stop me and people will say it is a put-up job. Here's the way I will go eff." He stood erect on tiptoe, every muscle rigid, his left hand on his thigh and his right arm raised straight above his head. "You see," he explained, "I will reach the water feet first, quite straight, and there won't be the least trouble about it.

"Why, I did a jump in 1873," he said, "that was more dangerous than this. It was at Marshall Hall, a summer resort ten miles below Washington, on the Potomac river. Boyton was giving an exhibition in the river, and I did a leap for life. On a bluff, thirty feet high, a pole ninety feet in length had been erected, and on top of it was fastened a big chair. A long ladder led to the chair, and as I climbed up to the top a strong wind shook the concern as if it were the topmost branch of a tree. There were 4000 or 5000 excursionists watching, and they yelled, 'Don't jump, don't jump!" when they saw how I was swaying. But those same men would have been the biggest kickers if I had backed out. They would have said that I weakened, so I made up my mind and off I went. I had to give myself enough impetus to clear the decks of two schooners that lay moored to the wharf below me, but I got to the water straight as a ramrod. All the hurt I got was a scratched face, from having my head bent back so that I won't even get a scratch on my cheek.

The Start for the River.

After a few minutes the party started for

The Start for the River.

After a few minutes the party started for the river, Odlum having slipped on trousers and coat over his jumping costume. At 5 o'clock Paul Boyton came down in a cab moment another expedition was starting moment another expedition was starting from the New York end of the big bridge. Swimmer Odlum drove down in a cab with his pupil, George Cluss, and Lieutenant Jim Haggard, from Paddy kyan's saloon at 239 Broadway. Haggard and Cluss remained in the cab, and Dodlum hurried inside. A messenger hired a boy and his wagon to carry a man across the bridge. Odlum got into the wagon and the other two went ahead in the hack, Cluss wearing a flaring blue shirt. Before the two rigs got well out on the bridge the

cat me and my wife buried when we settled the turn had steamed up almost under the structure of the two rises got, well out on the bridge the turn had steamed up almost under the structure of the turn had steamed up almost under the structure of the turn had steamed up almost under the structure of the turn had steamed up almost under the structure of the turn had stated the turn had stated the turn had stated the turn had stated the turn had been always of the turn had stated the turn had been always of turn had been always of the turn had been always of While this conversation was going on, the small black wagon had creptslowly out to a point about 600 feet from the tower.

Odlum had removed his outer clothing and stood up clad only in the light shirt and trunks. When he saw that the decoys had served their purpose he laughed heartily. "Pull up here, boy," he said. It was but the work of a moment for the athlete to bound lightly from the wagon to the roadway. Quickly he drew himself up and stood balancing himself, his right hand grasping one of the big guy ropes. Then the crowds of foot passengers on the bridge raised a shout as they saw the red-clad figure poised on the girder below them. The policemen on the roadway heard the cry, and simultaneously rushed toward the man. With a mocking glance over his left shoulder, he lightly sprang off, holding his right arm high and straight above him. His head was bent back on his shoulders and his eyes were toward the stars.

The Jump Off the Bridge.

mer. Hereby design of the property of the prop

police placed every man on the boat under arrest. Dixey, Paddy Ryan, Dunn and Muidoon had gone ashore before this, and were safe. After a long examination at the Old Slip station the reporters and other wit-nesses were discharged after their names were taken.

A Woman Leaps Two Hundred and Forty-five Feet and Lives. The Bristol (England) Times and Mirror of May a has the following: "A woman leaped from the Clifton suspension bridge

yesterday afternoon, but, strange to say, did not meet with her death. The occurrence took place at about 12.30 o'clock, at which hour she was seen by several persons to fall from the bridge to the mud on the Clifton side of the river, near the water, which was then receding, and was about half tide. John Williams of Ashton gate and George Drew, who were near, at once went to her aid, the refreshment room at the Avonmouth railway booking office. Extraordinary to re-

bridge and the green waters, a heavy plash like a gunshot, and Robert Emmet Odlum, casping and almost dead, floated face downward in the East river. For the past three days the man had been endeavoring to make a leap from the span of the East River bridge, but the Brooklyn police had been notified by Inspector Byrnes, and the officers on the bridge and approaches kept such a close guard that Odlum did not dare to make the attempt. Today, however, he hit upon a plan for evading the policemen, and managed it so well that he jumped off the rail under the very eyes of its guards, and before they well knew what had happened his breathless body was in the eddying water below.

Last Saturday, Odlum, who was a professor of swimming in Washington, came to New York. He went to Paul Boyton's "Ship" tavern in Twenty-ninth street and told the swimmer what he was going to do. He so impressed Boyton that the latter offered to bet \$1000 even that Odlum could accomplish the feat with safety. No one took the wager. The man's mad intention became known around town, and inspector Byrnes took steps to prevent the attempt. Since that time, in company with Boyton, Odlum has crossed the bridge several times, After carefully surveying the structure he declared that he could make the jump without injury.

Odlum's Confidence in Himself.

This afternoon Odlum sat in a little room in the "Ship" tavern surrounded by a group of newly-found friends and two or three companions, who had journeyed with him the "Ship" tavern surrounded by a group of newly-found friends and two or three companions, who had journeyed with him

THE BUFFALO EXTINCT

Millions of Them Killed in Seven Years.

Hide Hunters and Sportsmen Have Wiped Them Out at Last.

New York Sun. MILES CITY, Mon., April 24.-Less than of the buffalo country. I remember accompanying the military expedition of 1877 up the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Tongue river, and encountering on the jour-ney more buffalo than it would be possible ary, and intelligently to describe on paper. Figures carry but little idea of the vast number of animals, and were I to say that we passed through, travelling for three days without being out of sight of bison during daylight, numbered far up into the hundred thousands, it would perhaps be

strated and said he would put a sheet round, there, which would keep the mud from the cab, and added that no doubt she was dying. I don't care, the cab man is reported to have said, let her die. Men had therefore to be sent to the cabine was the common the scouts reported and institution named, but not before nearly an hour had elapsed. Reaching the infiguration of the wards. Her condition mary, she was examined in the casualty room by the medical staff, and then transfer to one of the wards. Her condition was found to be critical, for besides received to the rinuries. The probability is that she will succumb, but there is a possibility that she may recover. Rumors were rife that the cause of the woman committing the act was a disagreement with her sweetheart. The height of the bridge from high water is 245 feet.

WHERE'S YOUR MOTHER-!N-LAW?

The Question That Made James E. Crawford a Raving Maniae.

New York, May 23.—Two years ago, James E. Crawford, a druggist of Sixteenth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, was accused of taking his mother-in-law in a leaving her there to die, in order that he might inherit her money. He was tried and acquitted, but whenever he appeared in the streets he was assailed with cries of "Where's your mother-in-law" until he was driven the wild. Lately he showed signs of insanity, and on Wednesday night he went raving mad. He undressed himself and ran shrieking out into the street. A policeman of the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in the close of the through proach the close of the third day, about 3 o'clock in t

a shock to the events she methanded with the search of the second of the

for them. Delivered at the factories the frames are worth \$25 a ton, the freight charges ranging from \$8 to \$10 per ton. Horns alone bring \$40 a ton, and are extensively used by makers of umbrellas and fans. From a portion of the head glue is obtained, and the neck bones and shoulder blades are worked up into the popular buffalo bones, horns and hoofs are annually shipped to England, and, after being turned over once or twice by the cutlery factories of Sheifield, come back to us in the shape of fine knife handles and other articles of finished cutlery. England also imports great quantities of beef shanks for the manufacture of fertilizers. There is no use of enacting any saving laws for their protection in our country now, as there are none to protect. The harvest of skins has ended. The American bison is an extinct animal.

The Total Production of Ale and Lager in the United States.

NEW YORK, May 20.-The delegates of the twenty-fifth convention of the United States Brewers' Association met at Terrace Between banks the rate is nine years ago this spot was covered with the tenses and lodges of Sitting Bull's warriors, then at war with the United States

Garden at 19 o'clock this morning. The chairman of the convention.

The chairman of the convention. In those days this region was the very heart Mr. Henry B. Scharmann of Brooklyn, The chairman of the convention, the meeting to order. The main floor was well filled with delegates, while in the gallery among the spectators were many ladies who appeared to be interested in the proceedings. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. William A. Miles of New York, Mr. H. B. Scharmann, chairman of the convention, then delivered an address. In the Brewers' convention, today, the report on production showed that during 1884 there were 7,451,777 barrels of ale and lager brewed in the United States. The largest producers were Philip Best, Milwaukee, 374,770 barrels; J. Schultz, 343,090; Anheaser - Busch Company. St. Louis, 134,080; George Ehret, New York, 199,030; Jacob Ruppert, New York, 199,030;

TRIED TO BLOW UP A TRAIN.

An Explosion on the Denver and Rio DENVER, Col., May 24.-An attempt to

notes and acceptances 2@31/2. Money on on acceptable security, with short-time loans quoted at 3@3½ per cent. There is good paper offering at higher rates, but, not being well known, is hard to place, buyers

The gross exchanges at the clearing

nearly 84,000,000 in reserve, while the excess continues to grow larger. The changes in detail show as follows:

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been a light

Session 3 fb.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been a light demand for foreign hides and prices continue in the continue of the continue in the continue of the con

die 22@23/2c; neavy, 22@24c; good damaged, 20@21c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign boiling grades have been sold at 19c for 50 test, and the market closed strong at that price. Foreign grocery grades are quiet, but prices are steady. We quote:

Clenfuegos, 18@22c # gal; Barbadoes, 24@25c # gal; Porto Rico, 22@38c # gal; boilinas. 50° test, 19c # gal. We quote domestic, New Orleans, at 40@52c # gal.

OATS.—The market for oats is quiet and prices are easier. We quote:

Barley, 49@51c; No 1 white, 49c; No 2 white at 46@47c; No 3 white at 45@...c; No 1 mixed at 44/2c# \$5c; do No 2, 44@44/2c #\$ bu, as to quality. mixed at 44½@45c; do No 2, 44@44½c & Bul, as to quality.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Choice spring chickens command extreme prices. There has been very little doing in other kinds, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Northern turkeys, extra young, 17@19c \$\mathbb{B}\$ it; chickens, choice, 32@40c \$\mathbb{B}\$ it; chickens, choice, 32@40c \$\mathbb{B}\$ it; do common to good, 14@10c \$\mathbb{B}\$ it, do common t

RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have been made at 90@32 & bush as to quality.

SALTPETRE.—The sales of crude have been made in small lots at 5½@5½c B lb.

STARCH.—We quote Fotato starch at 35½@33½c; corn, 3@3½c; do choice, 4@4½c; wheat, 6@7c.

SUGAR.—The demand for refined sugars has been very good and prices have advanced. We quote:

Cut loaf and cubes, 7½c; powdered, 7½c; granulated, 6½c; Fanuell A, 6½c; Pembroke A, 5½c; Cherokee A, 5½c; Huron A, 5½c; Mohawk, ex C, 5½c.

TEAS.—The following are the current prices: Gunpowder, 20@45c; B b; Imperial, 20@45c; Hyson, 14@35c; Twankay, 10@25c; Hyson Skin, 10@25c; Congou, 10@55; Souchong, 18@55c; Oolong, 15@55c; Japans, 16@33.

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 4194 bales, against 3281 bales for the corresponding week in 1884, 3007 bales in 1883, and 5070 bales in 1884, 78 bales in 1883, and 1251 bales in 1882.

NEW YORK MARKETS. RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business is duli, and prices are drooping and unsettled, in sympathy unsatisfactory foreign advices; sales, 2,144,000 bush No 2 red winter at \$1 0224@1 027% for June, \$1 044@1 043% for July, \$1 0534@1 06 for August, \$1 073%@1 075% for September. Spot wheat quiet; the only business of moment was in choice red winter at \$1 13, and No 2 Milwaukee at 954%. Indian corn futures again sharply declined being or only at concessions. Extra Western creamery have been selling at 22@22c, but only a few special brands command over 22c at the close. We quote:

Northern creamery, extra, 21@22c & fb; good to choice, 18@20c & fb.

Western—Creamery, extra, 21@22c & fb; good to choice, 18@20c & fb.

Western—Creamery, fine, 21@22c; do, choice fresh, 18@20c; do common to good, 15@1fc; imitation creamery, choice 13@14c; Western adde, choice, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 12@15c & fb.

Dairy—choice, 14@15c; do, fair to good, 12@15c & fb.

October, \$1.086b. Corn dull; No 2 mixed, for Mayust, \$2. for June, \$1.025c, June, \$1.04c, July, \$5.5c, August, 56c. Coats dull; No 2 for May, \$3.75c; July, \$3.73c.

PROVISIONS—Lard futures were again lower by the goat the section of the sales is sally.

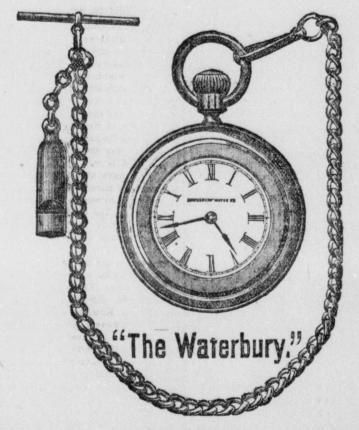
October, \$1.086b. Corn dull; No 2 mixed, for May, \$1.74c; July, \$5.75c, July, \$5.75c; July, \$5. Oats duff; No 2, for May, 37½c; June, 375½c; July, 37¾c.

PROVISIONS.—Lard futures were again lower, but quite active at the reduction; sales, 10,250 tcs, at 6,90%6,94c for July; 7.11%7,15c for August, 7.20%7,24c for September, and 7.28%7,33c for October, closing after 'change at inside prices. Spot lard duffer the continent, 7.15c. Pork dull; mess \$12 and clear \$14. Bacon in fair demand; 10,000 bs pickled beliles, medium weight, sold at 5½c. Dressed hogs, 5½%55%c. Tierced beet again lower; India mess, \$23%255. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs selling more freely, but no dearer; Southern and Western, 12%14c; State, etc., 14%144c.

6@7c 8 h; do, common, 4@5c 2 h; do, Worcester county, choice, 9@10c 2 h; do, Worcester county, choice, 9@10c 2 h; do, Worcester county, common, 7@5c 2 h. FEED_Bran is selling at \$10.500 for spring, and \$16.500 for for winter; fine feed and middlings at \$10.500 for winter; fine feed and middlings at \$10.500 for nor winter; fine feed and middlings at \$10.500 for nor winter; fine feed and middlings at \$10.500 for nor spot, and at \$25 of 50.628 00 % ton on spot, and at \$25 of 50.628 00 % ton on spot, and at \$25 of 50.628 on \$25 of

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

A RECKLESS RIDE.

A Bridge-Burning and Car-Stealing Raid at the Opening of the War.

Travelling Over Burning Timbers --- A Very Close Shave.

[Murray in Washington Republican.] On the morning of May 24, 1861, I was sitting in my father's office in the courthouse lot, consulting with him as to whether it would not be better at once to enlist than to wait under the slim prospect of joining the army as a commissioned officer, when the station carriage from Fairfax station (Orange & Alexandria railroad) was seen coming down the road at a full run toward the post office. We once hastily made for that as did most of the inhabitants of the village, for Virginia had seceded, I think, the day before, and an advance from Washington was fully expected. The station driver, amid his excitement, man aged to blurt out: "The Yankees have taken Alexandria! Captain Ball's company of cavalry has been captured! Jim Jackson has been killed, after killing Colonel Ellsworth of the Pet Lambs! The Alexandria companies have retreated up the railroad, burning the bridges behind

Now, in all the counties of the State there had been organized prior to this period companies of home guards, consisting of men too old or too young to bear the hardships of a campaign in the field. In Fairfax county Alfred Moss, clerk of the county court, was captain of this guard. Fearing that the Federals would at once advance up the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, and perhaps canture Leesburg, which would put hem dangerously on the flank of the force hen assembling at Manassas Junction, loss called for volunteers who can be then assembling at Manassas Junction. Moss called for volunteers who could mount themselves, and the writer and six others responded. The object was, if possible, to get to the bridge over Difficult Run. and burn it before the Federals could take possession of it. This bridge was about four miles from Vienna toward Leesburg, and once burnt it would take the Federals some time to rebuild it in their advance up the railroad. Well, we mounted our horses and set out at a steady lope for the bridge, all of us

to place inflammable stuff at each end at the angles of the stringers. These preparations had nearly been completed when a citizen informed Captain Moss that there were still on the side-tracks at Vienna some twenty empty freight cars and as many gondola or flats, and that they could be saved if once started, as it was a down grade all the way from Vienna to some distance beyond the bridge. Captain Moss determined to try and save these cars, as he could render the bridge a sheet of flame at a moment's notice, now that his preparations for burning it had been completed.

Accordingly, he detailed me, in company

month, they dumped in also all sorts of firearms, from the old six-foot rifle of the last century to the old fiint-lock horse pistol of the Mexican war. You see, they expected an immediate advance of the enemy, when they thought of course all these weapons, antiquated as they were, would be confiscated. When we arrived at Vienna, leaving Powell to hold the horses so as to be ready for a hasty flight if necessary, I approached the store of Mr. Lydecker, who was also postmaster and hotel-keeper, and requested the twenty-five or thirty men who were lounging about the portico of the hotel to assist me in getting the cars off, exliotel to assist me in getting the cars off, explaining at the same time under whose authority I made the demand. One and all seemed loath to aid in the matter, although they treated me politely, with one exception

tion.

Now this settlement was principally of Northern men, as it is to this day. When I asked assistance, one Dr. Lloyd, well-known as a rabid abolitionist, but who had committed no overt act until this day, stepped out of the crowd and said:

"At last retribution is about to seize upon the slaveholders. We will not aid in running off property of use to the government. So, young man, if you know what is good for you, you will go back quietly the way you came." You came."
I replied that I wanted no quarrel with

anybody, but if any one interfered with me in getting off those cars it would be worse for them.

Dr. Lloyd said: "Just see, gentlemen, the arrogance of this Virginia spawn. He assumes to dictate to men old enough to be his father."

s wheels "chocked" with a railroad tie. After the train was made up the foreman

After the train was made up the foreman
If the hands aforesaid was requested by me
To Act as Pilot.

Dal. Powell was to take the horses and wagon around the nearest way to the court house. Before I mounted the rear car (a

ailot said to me in effect: "This is a long pilot said to me in effect: "This is a long train, and there is only two of us to manage the brakes. When the cars get to hopping on the tracks run along the cars and turn the brakes down as hard as you can. I'll signal you by waving my hand when to let them off."

Now, I knew no more than a baby what I was to undergo, or I wouldn't have taken

Now, I knew no more than a baby what I was to undergo, or I wouldn't have taken the position I did for all the wealth of the Vanderbilts When the chocks were pulled out from under the wheels, and the shoulders of the sixty or seventy men were placed in force to the cars, the train moved off slowly at first, and for the first mile or two, by a judicious use of the brakes, for I anxiously watched the gestures of the pilot on the front car and obeyed his motions, the train had only a pleasant speed, but when it got on a down grade of ninety feet to the mile, the speed became terrific, and being on the rear

car in winding each curve, I was tossed about from side to side as a helmsman might be on a ship laboring in a heavy sea. The rear cars began hopping on the track, and I expected every moment to be hurled off like an arrow from the bow, but fortunately they kept the track. Two brakes were as nothing to control that heavy train, and it would have been certain death to have attempted to manage the other brakes, rocking as the cars were. No locomotive could have pulled the train on a level grade so fast.

As we rounded a curve within full sight of the bridge a half a mile off I saw the pilot running back along the tops of the freight cars, and when he reached me, said, "My God! the bridge is on fire!" and scarcely had the words escaped from his

said, "My God! the bridge is on fire!" and scarcely had the words escaped from his mouth than the train dashed through the bridge; we fell on our faces and slowed up on a heavy up-grade a half mile beyond. Considering how horribly scared I was by this adventure, it is a wonder that my hair did not turn gray. At any rate, when Captain Moss and my comrades lifted me off the train I was m a fainting condition, and so was the pilot. The terrific rate of speed of the train had carried us through the blazing bridge, which had only been burning a quarter of an hour or so, and the timbers were still strong enough to bear up the train. And yet it was a very close shave.

close shave.

The explanation Captain Moss gave afterward was that he thought Powell and I had been unsuccessful in our mission or had been captured by the enemy or the Unionist citizens, and he therefore determined to fire the bridge without waiting any longer.

BOSSING BUCK AND BRIGHT.

A Boy's Exciting Experiences Ploughing Stumpy Cround with Oxen-A Yellow Jacket Picnic. [Bloomington Through Mail.]

instinctively rubbing my shins. The first instinctively rubbing my shins. The first thing I ever bossed was a yoke of oxen. At the mature age of 11, I was invested with a large whip, ornamented with a keen cracker, and informed that I might shape the course of old Buck and Bright while our hired man guided the plough. I was young and inexperienced and entered upon my new duties with a zeal well nigh amounting to enthusiasm, but at the end of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the first half day, when started for dinger of the ansorption of interest possible in this fascinating game. King John was at chess when the deputation from Rouen came to de of the first half day, when started for din-ner with the bark nearly all off the front part of my legs, and 4000 splinters in the bottoms of my feet. I felt that a change had come over the happy scene, and was willing in consideration of some slight recompense to resign my position of honor and trust, and accept a more humble and less respon-sible office, where I would not be held to answer for everything that happened to the

once burnt it would take the Federals some time to rebuild it in their advance up the railroad. Well, we mounted our horses and set out at a steady lope for the bridge, all of us

Tolerably Well Armed

for that period. As we galloped along and neared the bridge we imagined that every gust of the breeze through the pine-tree tops was the noise of the advancing Federal train, and I tell you we were nervously apprehensive that the Federals had passed us already. Captain Moss cautioned us not to fire at any blue-coats (we were all in citizens' dress) until we were fired upon first. When we got within a half unile of the bridge the noise of a train passing over the road was plainly and were about to return to Fairfax, but Captain Moss was determined to see what was going on anyhow. As we rode up to the house just above the bridge we were informed that the noise was caused by some section hands, who had taken the last locomotive and a number of passenger cars which were on the side tracks at Vienna station, to run them out of the way of the enemy.

We at once went to work to gather materials to burn the bridge (it was a covered bridge of wood about 150 yards long) and

bridge a sheet of the proper actions for burning it had been completed.

Accordingly, he detailed me, in company with Dallas Powell, to ride across country to Vienna and get the railroad laborers to aid us in getting off the cars if possible. Powell and I started at full tilt, but we were

Much Delayed by Ladies

Stopping us on the road and demanding to be told the news. However, we were furnished with a one-horse wagon by these fair sympathizers, and, besides more lunches than we could have eaten in a month, they dumped in also all sorts of month, they dumped in also all sorts of the country between the country and the country and the country beautiful the country and the country and the country beautiful their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out while the oxen were bending all their energies to pull it out. It was that sometimes fell to our lot. It was that the turbed theat in upon the domestic harmony and biseful repose of a den of yellow-iackets. I am afraid my readers never saw a vellow-iackets. I am afraid my readers never saw a vellow-iackets. I am afraid my readers never saw at the more in that sometimes fell to our lot. It was the more intended to cont

CETTING OFF A FLYING TRAIN. A Question in Physics Which the Train Boy Solved by Experiment.

[Chicago Herald.] "Practice makes perfect." observed the

Treplied that I wanted no quarrel with anybody, but if any one interfered with me in getting off those cars it would be worse for them.

Dr. Lloyd said: "Just see, gentlemen, the arrogance of this Virginia spawn. He assumes to dictate to men old enough to be his father."

After more crimination and recrimination, during which I had drawn my revolver, and

Things Were Waxing Red-Hot,

Mr. Lydecker interposed, and said that he was willing to aid in getting off the cars, as they had not as yet been captured by the United States government. I was glad that the squabble was ended, and we started to the point some hundred of yards pff or so where the cars were on the kide tracks. Here, too, were the shanties of the Irish road laborers. When I approached the foreman of the gang, in company with Lydecker and his associates, he absolutely refused to listen to my proposition that he should,take his men and place the cars on the main track ready for a start. Now in the various lunches given me on my route by the young ladies were sundry bottles of good whiskey, and I had a pint bottle of the same in my jacket pocket. I had noticed a gleam and twinkle in the eye of the Hibernian when he refused to help me that he speak to him privately. He agreed with seeming dissatisfaction. I explained to him speak to him privately. He agreed with seeming dissatisfaction. I explained to him the seeming dissatisfaction

The man who gits bit twice by the same dog is better adapted to that kind of busi-

ness than any other.

There is a great deal of religion in this world that is like a life-preserver—only put on at the moment of immediate danger, and then half the time put on hind side legare.

before.

Experience is a school where a learns what a big fool he has been.

The man who will not believe in any hereafter has got a dreadfully mean opinion of himself and his chances.

There are two kinds of fools in the world—those who can't change their opinions and those who won't.

Out in the world men show us two sides to their characters—by the fireside only one.

[Texas Siftings.]
Jim Webster was recently blessed with a son. His wife determined that the son and heir should have a high-sounding name, and selected a very beautiful one. When the child was presented to the clergyman for baptism the latter said: "Name this infant."

Jim scratched his head for a while, and a square, "Squash,"

child."
"Sunflower, den."
Once more the clergyman shook his head incredulously. Jim Webster leaned over and whispered to his wife to give the right name.

name.
"Hyacinth," she replied.
"Well, I knowed it was some kinder garden truck."

where, whatever their rank, he made them friends and heaped gifts upon them. Among these was the slave Kuthan, who When my memory goes back to the good old days of "whoa-haw Buck," I cannot help the game. The case of Al Amin furnishes a by no means singular instance of the abfested no interest whatever in the intelligence until his game was finished. So, too, John Frederic, elector of Saxony, when imprisoned in 1547, was beguiling the time by playing chess with a fellow-captive at the moment when a messenger came to tell him that the Emperor had sentenced him to be beheaded before Wittenberg. He betrayed no agitation at the news, but proceeded with the game, and expressed the heartiest satisfaction at the close over the fact that he had beaten his opponent. The Hindoos say that chess was

The Invention of an Astronomer.

who flourished several thousand years ago, and who was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. The Greeks claim that it was the invention of Palamedes to The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his tutor, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth nese game is played generally in Eastern Asia, but in India and the adjacent islands, and, with some slight modifications, all over the civilized world, Indian chees' is played. The bishop is the elephant in India, the castle the boat and the queen the minister; otherwise the pieces are identical with those as known to us. There is a chess school in India, with its salaried professors, and success in the game is held in very high regard. Mohesh Ghutuck, it was said, could play a fabulous number of games when lying on the ground with his eves closed. The complication of the game called the Indian problem is known all over the occident as one of the most difficult ever devised. The Chinese chess-board has sixty-four squares and a broad strip called the river Ho across the middle. The castle is known to them as the war-chariot, the bishop as the elephant, the knight as the horse, and for king and queen they have a general and two officers. They have but five soldiers or pawns, and two camon, the latter being able to move over the heads of the others. The general, cannon and chariot cannot cross the river. The Persians call chess Timour's game, because of the favor in which it was held by Tamerlane, the great Tartar ruler, who lived in the fifteenth century.

This King Found the Game so Easy

carriage. Casimir II., King of Poland in the twelfth "Practice makes perfect," observed the train boy as he folded and smoothed the newspapers he had gathered from the seats, getting them ready to be sold again. "Practice makes perfect. If a railroad man jumps from a train when it is making twenty miles an hour he does pretty well if he keeps his feet, but I used to jump off the limited express on the New York Central when it was making fifty miles an hour. Did this time and again, and often with a basket of peanuts in my hands, never spilling a peanut."

"Go and tell that to some greenhorn," re-

so and tell that to some greenhorn," rehim so.

A civil war in France owed its origin to a game of chess. Regnault, a nephew of Charlemagne, and Berthelot, a knight of the court, had a quarrel while at the game. Berthelot struck his opponent in his anger, whereupon Regnault lifted the chess-board, which, as the story goes,

Was of Solid Gold,

and struck him dead. A factional war of several years followed, which involved half

the kingdom.

The first instance of playing chess blindfolded—the great feat of modern times—is said to have occurred 970 A. D., when a Greek, Joseph Tchelebi, played a game thus

THE GAME OF CHESS.

Strange Fascination of an Astronomer's Invention.

A Chessboard of Solid Gold the Cause of a Civil War in France.

Wonderful Feats of Chess Players, Past and Present.

The history of the Saracens it is said that when Al Amin, the caliph of Bagdad, was besieged in his city by his hereditas whas besieged in his city by his hereditas was besieged in the same year, at Birmingham, Eng., played eight games at once, bindfolded, and won own and two drawn. In 1857 Description of the same year, at Birmingham, Eng., played eight games at once, bindfolded, and won is, drew one and lost one. He went to Paris, and there performed the same feat, with a result of six of the games won and two drawn. In 1858 heschampions of the century have both belonged to this country, thought Paulsen was at Hungarian by birth, coming to the United States while yet a youth. The other was Morphy, whose recent death has recalled the international chess matches of twenty years ago, Early in 1858 Morphy played in New Orleans six games at once, blindfolded, winning five. Then he went to Europe, and in August of the same year, at Birmingham, Eng., played eight games at once, blindfolded, and ways. In 1859 he played in the same way games with eight of the most distinguished as challenged any subject to a stake of a 1900, with any one they might be played any Englishman to play for a stake of a 1900, with any one they might be played any Englishman to play for a stake of a 1900, with any one they might be played any Englishman to play for a stake of a 1900, with any one they might be played any subject to a 1800 and two noves, as before. This offer was take of 1900, with any one they might be made they again and two moves, as before. This offer was take of 1900, with any one they might be made they again and two moves, as before. This offer was take of 1900, with any one certain conditions, and the match and two moves, as before. This offer was take of 1900, and 1800 an

INDIAN DANCING GIRLS.

The Home of the Beautiful Nautch nees Described-Sights Strange to Western Eyes.

In a recently-published work by Mrs. Leonowens occurs the following with regard to the famous dancing girls of India: The Nautchnees' establishment was a The Nautchnees' establishment was a curious building surrounded by high walls. We entered through a gate, and were at once conducted by a couple of old women across a paved court-yard planted all around with the mongree, oleander and tall red and white rose trees. Passing this, we were introduced into a great bare hall, with were introduced into a great bare hall, with low seats ranged around the walls, curtained all along the farther end of the room, into which inner chambers seemed to open. Here we took our places. One of the old women stayed by us, while the other went off to announce our visit to the head ady of the establishment.

lady of the establishment.

After a few moments Saidah Bebee came in to greet the Lady Kesineh. She salaamed most deferentially to us and took her place on the floor. At my special request we were shown into the exercising-room and almost over the entire establishment. There were over 100 girls of all ages and shades of complexion, from dark brown to a pale, delicate olive, going through their exercise at the time. The hall was composed of bamboo trellis-work, and was light, spacious and airy enough. From the roof hung all sorts of gymnastic apparatus, rude but curious-ropes to which the girls clung as they whirled around on tiptoe; wheels on which they were made to walk in order to learn a peculiar circular dance called "chakranee" (from "chak." a wheel); slip-knots into which they fastened one arm or one leg, thus holding it motionless while they exercised the other; cups, revolving balls, which they sprang up to catch; and heaps of fragile cords, with which they spin round and round, and if any one of these snap under too great a pressure they are punished, though never very severely.

Altogether, it was a strange sight. Most of the girls from 10 to 14 had nothing on but a short, tight pair of drawers; the older

and success in the game is held in very high regard. Mohesh Chutuck, it was said, could play a fabulous number of games when the ground with his evest closed. The complication of the game called the Indian problem is known all over the occident as one of the most of the girls from 10 to 14 had nothing on but a short, tight pair of drawers; the older ones had tight short-sleeved bodices in addition to the drawers, and those under 10 were naked. They were all good-looking; a frond strip called the river Ho across the middle. The castle is known to them as the war-chariot, the bishop as the elephant, the knight as the horse, and for king and queen they have a general and two officers. They have but five soldiers or pawns, and two cannon, the latter being able to move the heads of the others. The general, cannon and chariot cannon cross the river. The Persians call chess Timour's game, because of the favor in which it was held by Tamerlane, the great Tartar ruler, who is the intention of the game and plays, but no books are used.

This King Found the Game seed to great strip and there were beautiful. The features, the soft tint of their rich complexions, the dreamy expression of their symmetry of form, made them strangely accompon and chariot cannon the latter being able to move the heads of the others. The general, cannon and chariot cannon and chariot cannon trop the control to the drawers, and those under 10 difficult ever devised. The climes the whole of their rich complexity to their rich complexity to their rich complexity to the play the feet to the strip the feet to the strip the feet to the strip the feet the strip the feet to the strip the feet to the strip the feet the dilicate and refined outline of their rich complexity to the feet the strip the feet to the feet the strip the feet to the feet the strip the feet the strip the feet to the feet the strip the feet the strip the feet the strip the feet the feet the feet the feet the

when in her seventh year, and was almost as ignorant of her parentage as a newly born babe. At the time of our visit she had been hired with a party of Nautchnees to assist in the marriage celebration which was to take place at the house of a rich. Bunyah, or Hindoo grain merchant.

The Nautchnees often marry well and become chaste wives and mothers of large families. The four requisites for a Nautchnee are bright eyes, line teeth, long hair and perfect symetry of form and feature. A small black mole between the eyebrows or on either cheek will enhance her value to an-extraordinary degree.

brushes whisk, attendants dance arounds till it seems as if the whole establishment had been eagerly expecting you for a week.

Now when you go into an English hotel it is different.

You tug, twist and shoulder-heave at the door awyle, until at last you worm it can.

Then you go me and baggage in by painful degrees against the protest of an inhospitable spring that has been cunningly contrived somewhere to keep you out. Then you set down your things manarrow, private sort of an entry with the feeling of a burglar awaiting an arrest, and wipe off your forehead and look over the ground. There are no signs, no bells, no anything. You stamp, and cough and rattle, around for awhile, and by and-by the commotion wakes up somebody in the rear of the house, who opens the door and peers through. This is your opportunity. If you are affable and persistent, and plausible, and state your case with respectful urgency, this personusually a female—after some preliminary examination will disappear, and come back in time with another and higher functionary—also a female—who examines you in the higher branches, and may end, under favorable conditions, with your admission.

SECOND WIND.

Cleopatra Had Red Hair,

and, as this hue is said to be an amorous one with women, it may account for her superabundant passion, power of loving, and of inspiring that feeling by which she held Antony in her resident embrace against the clamorings of reason and mahood, and which made him recreant to all the instincts of a man, a soldier and a general.

We read in an old romance, "Queen Olympias." that:

Hire yellow hair was fair attyred with rich strings of gold wyred, And woven hire abouten all To hire gentil myddel small.

To hire gentil myddel small.

Queen Elizabeth had byellow hair, whether dyed or not who can tell? During her reign golden yellow locks were much in vogue, at which time a preparation of saffron was employed to bring it to the desired shade—a secret and also a desire that seems to have descended to modern women.

Long, flaxen hair was sold in 1662 at ten shillings an ounce, and other fine hair at five and six shillings. The heads

of control of the cut of the cut

THE HAIR AND BEARD.

Queer Fashions of Ancient and Modern Times.

Long Hair Deemed a Sign of Cowardice by Many Nations.

Cleopatra Said to Have Been a Red-Haired Beauty.

[George P. Goff in San Francisco Ingleside.1 Next to a fine form, small hands and feet, certain style of nose and mouth, the hair and beard as adornments of the head and face, have ever been objects of care, and solicitude with the human family. No subject within the scope of human science is really so unimportant, as to general well being, and yet the question of the hair and beard, its cut and color, has been

more prolific of custom, rule and law, than

almost anything connected with mankind.

The champions of long hair, and of short hair, have ranged themselves under separate banners, shed each other's blood, disturbed whole communities, and made histurbed whole communities, and made history for an idea that could promote neither happiness nor contentment for either side. The greatest prejudice has existed against the beard and the style of the hair. Archbishop Tait forbade one of the clergy to officiate in his own church because he had grown a moustache. Lord Justice Knight Bruce refused to hear the cause of a barrister because he wore a beard; and numerous instances might be cited to show the disfavor which the wearing of a beard has excited.

ing hours."
Mr. Cleveland is the first president who has ever worn only a moustache, with the rest of the face smooth-shaven. George Washington wore no beard. John Adams A Slight Patch of Whiskers

in front of each ear. The faces of Jefferson, Monroe and Madison were smoothshaven. John Quincy Adams had a light pair of side-whiskers which followed the pair of side-whiskers which followed the line of his cheek-bone. Andrew Jackson wore no beard. Van Buren had thin side-whiskers which ran around nearly to his nostrils. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan were all smooth-shaven. Mr. Lincoln, when he first came to Washington, shaved his beard, and only let it grow during the latter years of his stay here—he always shaved his upper lip. Andrew Johnson was a smooth shaven as a monk. Grant wore a stubby, short moustache and beard. Hayes and Garfield wore long moustaches and full beards. Arthur wore a small moustache and long side-whiskers.

wore a small moustache and long sidewhiskers.

Lank hair, among the ancients was a
sign of cowardice; auburn hair, or light
brown, evidenced great susceptibility to the
tender passion, as well as rare intelligence,
industry and a peaceful disposition: black
hair was not highly esteemed, the possessors of it being thought jealous and quarrelsome; red hair, in general, was an aversion,
a mark of reprobation, even before the
time of Judas. "As wicked as a red ass"
was freely applied to any one having bright
red hair, and was a popular and opprobrious saying, and to make the sentiment
more binding, one of that patient tribe of
quadrupeds was made to atone for it every
year by being thrown from a high wall.

Either the ancient idea must have
changed, or the red-haired race has asserted
itself in favor of politenoss and industry.
The following speaks encouragement:
"Wanted: A bright boy, with a good recommendation from former employer; redhaired preferred."

The gentleman who had advertised was
interviewed, and said: "I have always
found that the

Red-Haired Boys Are the Smartest

Red-Haired Boys Are the Smartest and most energetic. They are proud and respectful, and do not cut up like the ordi-

The Romans never adopted long hair, as later nations did, deeming it effeminate and unbecoming, alike for scholar, statesman or warrior. A few of them may have done so, but it was after they had ceased to be a nation of warriors and became scented courtiers. Shaving, by the Roman youths, was an event looked forward to, and commenced at about the age of 21.

The Franks wore long hair, which was the distinguishing mark of kings and nobles. An old historian remarks: "The hair is never cut from the heads of the Frankish king's sons; it is parted on the forehead and nary boys."

never cut from the heads of the Frankish king's sons; it is parted on the forehead and falls equally on both sides. They sprinkle their hair with gold-dust after plaiting it in small bands, which they ornamented with pearls and precious metals."

Fidorie Abolinaire gives the following description of dressing the hair among the Franks: "They tied up their flaxen or darkbrown hair above their foreheads into a kind of tuft, and then made it fall behind the head like a horse's tail: the face was clean shaved with the exception of two mnustaches."

The nobles and free classes were accustomed to swear by their hair; the yery

The nobles and free classes were accustomed to swear by their hair; the very acme of good manners was to pluck a hair from the head and present it to a guest as a mark of esteem. King Clovis thus pulled out a hair and gave it to St. Germer, bishop of Toulouse, whereupon all the courtiers hat a British Hostelry.

[Detroit Free Press.]

When you go into an American hotel, you know, a boy takes your baggage at the door, the clerk embraces you at the counter, brushes whisk, attendants dance arounds

ter. He was caught at it, punished, and history has perpetuated his ugly fame as "Peeping Tom of Coventry." The poet says of her:

of her:

body out of countenance like a Jim Crow detective hunting for the James boys, but mind your own business; be quiet, polite and patient, and you'll be happy.

false hair, redoubled their prayers, and took chances for the future.

Clement of Alexandria startled those of his hearers who wore false hair by telling them that the benediction remained on the wig, and did not penetrate to the soul that was to be saved. This, at first, seemed a serious matter, but was obviated by the wearers removing the ungodly head-covering at the critical moment, and letting the benediction strike "where it would do the most good."

WHISTLING AWAY GHOSTS.

Of course the readers of the Mercury have

A Love-Sick and Timid Youth's Wild Adventure With Spooks in the Gloomy Woodland. [F. E. Huddle in New York Mercury.]

all heard of whistling to keep up courage. I did it once. I puckered up my cherry-red lips and blew the circumambient air through them in a way calculated to discutaway coat and gnaw at my heart like a rat at the pantry door, when I was head over heels in love with old Ben Cope's daughter Clarissa, and walked four miles through the primeval forest after singing school, for the privilege of standing at the bars that kept the mold out of her father's dooryard, and feeling bad because I wanted to kiss her, but was too bashful to ask.

It seemed to me that with all his brooding darkness, wilkie Collins never described an article that brooded as the darkness that hung over four miles of woodland road brooded when I wanted to go home after courting Clarissa. It seemed to me that hades made brooding darkness a specialty on every other Friday night, and that it stored the most of its stock in that neck of the woods along the raging Skillet Fork, which was the name of the sullenstream that dispensed malaria in that county. When I left Clarissa at the barn in the dead hour of night, after standing by her side in silence for two hours wishing for a kiss, and listening to her heart pounding away at her rist trying to give me a nint that she was willing, and then sneaking off with a plain, unresponsive good night, I never felt as if that four miles journey through the woods was just the sort of recreation I would choose if I had the privilege of selecting from a complete set of choice styles of amusement; but, as that was all that was left me. I generally began whistling "Yankee Doodle," as soon as the trees got between me and the house of my love, in the vain hope that no ghost would risk himself in the presence of a man who could whistle that tune four hours in succession without rest or refreshments.

One evening, when I was scratching my back on the bar-post and wondering been plainly visible to those on board.

whistle, and, after a tart good night, we separated.

It was about in the middle of the wood, and a little past the middle of "Yankee Doodle"—very close to the "dandy," in fact—when I saw something coming down hill ahead of me. "Yankee Doodle" died right where he was. I chopped him off short, and stood there with my month puckered up, ready to go on, but without the moral courage to proceed; when two ghostly white figures with long hair came right at me. I saw I was in for it, and I began whistling again as hard as I could. They caught me and kissed away two bars of "Yankee Doodle" and hugged away another, and led me to the creek, where, without a word of explanation, they ducked me several times; but I continued whistling, except when I was under the water, until they asked me who I loved, when I named Clarissa, and immediately resumed "Yankee Doodle" right where I had left off. During the next week all the boys and girls in the neighborhood whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cried "Clarissa!" in a way that convinced me that those ghosts had given the thing away.

"Clarissa!" in a way that convinced me that those ghosts had given the thing away. RAILWAY ETIQUETTE.

Who Don't Know How to Travel. [Bill Nye in Carl Pretzel's Weekly.] and yet do not know how to behave them selves when on the road. For the benefit and guidance of such these few crisp, plain, horse-sense rules of etiquette have been

WAR FROM THE SKY.

An Aerial Duel With Rockets and Bombs.

Frightful Possibilities of Baltoon Warfare in Future Times.

A Deadly Rain of Bombs From a Lofty Height.

[The Modern Dædalus-Greer.] Our equipment was the same as before, courage the most persistent goblin that except that half of us carried a single tenever gobbled. All this happened when I was young—when the first faint rays of ones. We followed the shore on the souththe lamp of love began to penetrate my ern side of the bay as far as Dalkey Island, cutaway coat and gnaw at my heart like a which borders it in that direction. About rat at the pantry door, when I was head a mile in the offing were visible the

that tune four hours in succession without restor refreshments.

One evening, when I was scratching my back on the bar-post and wondering whether it would rain before morning. Clarissa casually inquired if I was not saffaid of the spooks in the timber. She spoke so seriously that I felt cold chills racing up and down my back, and my hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the top of the hill to make an object of the second. It was plainly in any hair seemed to get right up on the servation. This was the first time spooks had ever been mentioned in all our deliberations, and the subject did not set well on my stomach. Of course I could not appear cowardly in the presence of my love, so I told her with a contempt uous toss of the head that I was not the least bit afraid. She asked me what I would do if I were to see a ghost. I told her I would whistle and go right ahead.

I have always believed that she had tired of my attentions, and wished to secure a beauthat could take a hint, if it should be smuggled into his food; for when she heard me speak of whistling she laughed a little. A pologetic laugh, and said she supposed if was about to be married I would not show my affection for my bride-to-be by any more the subject of the second. It was plainly im could whistly a could not appear towardly in the presence of the filming the aring like a rain of fire around me. I balanced myself for a moment while I found with my thumb line and dropped it. I heard the crash of the second. It was alpianly impossible but sadly disconcerting to our plans. We were confused and dazzled, and must have been plainly visible to those on board. a point exactly over the ship. Then I loosed my ten-pound shell from its sling and dropped it. I heard the crash of its fall upon the deck, and a deep muffled loosed my ten-pound shell from its sling and dropped it. I heard the crash of its fall upon the deck, and a deep muffled explosion, which told that it had broken through and burst below. I did not wait to see the end, but, striking off at my utmost speed I blew a shrill blast on my whistle, to rally my followers, and held my course toward the next ship. It was not easy now to make out her exact position. Evidently aroused by the commotion, though probably not understanding its cause, she was throwing out luminous shells on the side nearest the land. Each of these, bursting at a lofty elevation at a distance of about half a mile from the ship, diffused a bright light over the water, by which the smallest boat within the distance of a mile might have been distinctly seen. The rattle of a drum beating to quarters came across the water, and it was clear that she at least would not be caught napping. But, while within a wide circle all was bright as day, the vessel herself lay beyond the darkness, now denser than ever from the contrast. Her lights had all been extinguished, and the only clews to her position were the frequent flashes of her mortar and the dull reports as

Shell After Shell Was Sent Up. This was the very thing we wanted. The darkness in which she was shrouded was necessary to our success, while the intensity of vigilance with which her crew scanned the surface of the water prevented any eye being turned toward the sky. With a low whistle I brought all my men around me, and, in a few words, directed one who carried a large shell to descend low over the vessel, and make quite sure that it dropped into the funnel. He was then to shoot away to the dark side as quickly as possible. The rest of us ascended to a greater height, keeping as directly over the doomed ship as we could in the darkness. For a few minutes, which seemed an age, we waited, looking down. No grander or more striking spectacle could be imagined than met our gaze; the quick flashes of the mortar, the intense blaze of the bursting shells, the quivering light reflected from the illuminated. of vigilance with which her crew scanned ering light reflected from the illuminated circle of sea, and in the distance the rockets which the other vessel continued to throw up. The third ship was now burning lights, too, and so brightly was the surface of the water displayed that even so small an object as the head of a swimmer must have been seen. But we had not a long time to admire this brilliant display. We could not follow our comrade's movements in the darkness which fortunately enshrouded him. But after some minutes of suspense a deep, thunderous sound was heard, followed, after a few moments, by loud, confused shouting. The firing cased; the light of the last shell went out like a dying lamp, and through the darkness a horrible rushing, gurgling sound Intravelling by rail, on foot, turn to the right on discovering an approaching train. If you wish the train to turn out, give two loud toots, and get in between the rails, so that you will not muss up the right of way, has been ruined by getting a pedestrian tourist spattered all over its first mortgage.

If you have been rearred in extreme poverty, and your mother supported you until you grew up and married, so that your wife could support you, you will probably sit in four seats at a time, with your feet extended into the aisles so that you can wipe them off other people while you snore with your mouth open clear to your shoulder blades.

If you are prone to drop to sleep and breathe with a low death rattle, like the exhaust of a bath-tub, it would be a good plan to tie up your head in a feather bed and then insert the whole thing in the linen closet; or, if you cannot secure that, you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. The stockholders of the road might get mad about it, but you could do it in such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it.

Ladies and gentlemen should guard

about it, but you could do it fin such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it was.

Ladies and gentlemen should guard against travelling by rail while in a beastly state of intoxication.

In the dining car, while eating do not comb your moustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your moustache with the fock of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with the fock of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with the fock of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with the fock of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with the fock of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with a fork while travelling, for the motion of the train might jab the fock in to your dessert is very hot and you do not discover it until you have burned the rafters out of the roof of your mouth, do not utter a wild yell of agony and spill your coffee all over a total stranger, but control yourself, hoping to know more next time.

In the morning is a good time to find out how many people have succeeded in getting on the passenger train who ought to be in the stock car.

Generally, you will find one male and one female. The male goes into the wash-room, bathes his worthless carcase from daylight until breakfast time, walking on the feet of any man who tries to wash his face during that time. He wipes himself on nine different towels, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe his face on an all of the cry of "Lavender—sweet lavender" was all they need.

So that to lie there, filled with the deeper breathing article became cheap. Saloop seems to make they all down to modern times at street stalls, from a late hour at night to compared to morning, just as coffee is sold now. Charless Lamb says of it: "There is a compared to morning, just as coffee is sold now. Charless Lamb says of it: "There is a compared to morning in the in a text to lie there, filled with the

is describly, you will find one male and one for the first worthless carease from daylight mather his worthless carease from daylight mather his worthless carease from daylight multi breakfast time, walking on the feet of the port that time. He wipes himself on nine different towels, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe his face on an iddoor-mat. People who have been reared on hay all their lives generally want to fill themselves full of pie and colic when they travel.

The female of this same mammal goes into the ladies' department and remains there till starvation drives her out. Then the real ladies have about thirteen seconds as piece is which to dress.

If you never rode in a varnished car best of the present century says: "To the east of the present c

She Knew the Styles. [Buffalo Graphic.]

It was a very particular man that sat that they 'most always open the bar'l at the down to the dinner table at the Stafford | bottom nowadays."

House yesterday, and he exemplified it House yesterday, and he exemplified it when he gave his order.

"You may give me, Mary," he said to one of the table fairies, "you may give me a deficate piece of—ah—rare roast beef, well flavored, and—ah—free from any extraneous matter in the way of—ah—stringy substance, a narrow piece of fat on the edge, and—ah—a little—a very little—grayy—just sufficient to—ah—moisten it properly. And Mary—"Mary, who had been listening attentively, here broke in:

"I understand you, sir. You simply want your meat cut bias, with Charlotte Russe flouncin', shirred up the back, with a pompadour rink roll on the outer edge. Do you want buttons on it?"

The particular guest couldn't reply.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Same Old Way. [Lemars Mirror.]

"Hurrah!" cries the urchin, "The circus is here, And, by golly, I haven't a cent!"
But he dodges around,
'Till he finds the coast clear, And then he crawls under the tent.

Ennobling and Cheap. [The San Franciscan.]
There is nothing so holy and inexpensive

The air was soft as woman's touch,
The breeze was flower laden;
Beside the sea we slowly strolled,

One of life's dreamy phases;
But I, alas! with anguish filled—
My new shoes pinched like blazes.

Men and Women. [Anon.] Women have many faults-

And never say what's true, What precious fools we women are To love them as we do!

But if naughty men do nothing right,

[Chicago Ledger.] Nothing was ever got together in the platform of a political party that meant

To a June Rose. [Austin Dobson in June Harper's.] O royal Rose! the Roman dress'd His feast with thee; thy petals press

By Love, by Song, by Thee caress'd, Half trembled on the half divine— O royal Rose! And yet-and yet-I love thee best In our old gardens of the West,
Whether about my *hatch thou twine,
Or Her's, that brown-eyed maid of mine,

The Press and the Pulpit.

When a preacher gets hard up for a subect and wants to attract the attention of the public, he preaches a terrific old sermon denouncing sensational journalism. And if

> She Won't Love Him. [London World.

A little while my love and I, Before the mowing of the hay, Twined daisy wreaths and cowslip balls, And carolled glees and madrigals, Before the hay, beneath the May,

Tread severed paths to varied ends; We sometimes meet, and sometimes say The trivial things of every day, And meet as comrades, meet as friends, My love, who loved me once, and I. But never more my love and I

Among the May, before the hay,

(Chicago Rambler.)
"Are your coats padded?" asked Angelina, as her head reposed gracefully on William's manly breast.

Why do you ask?" he inquired "Because they are so much softer than

Tired. [Mary Ashley Townsend.]

Ah! it were sweet, where clover clumps are meeting, And daisies hiding, so to bide and rest;

lng, Rocking itself to sleep within my breast-Just to lie there, filled with the deeper breathing

For buds are busting on the bough, The lively dog barks at the cow: "Bow-wow!"

The boy is climbing up the tree, The maiden eats the strawberree,
And goes, with smiles and wondrous glee "Kee-hee!"

When the boy with him does monk*— And croaks the frog, with rapture drunk: "Ker-chunk!"

Oh, let me rake the flower-beds,

To shreds! I'll watch the things that grow in hills. And work hard at it, if it kills My peace and all my system fills
With chills.

An Honest Farmer [Waif.]

"Yes," said the honest farmer, "I know there are people what always puts the big apples at the top of the bar'l, but I don't." "That's right," exclaimed the deacon ad-"I have always tried to convince miringly. folks that that sort o' thing doesn't pay in the long run."

they'd learn something. I always put my big apples at the bottom of the bar'l." "That's the way."

as a sister's love.

By the Sea. rSt. Paul Globe.]

I and that lovely maiden.

The sky was calm, all earth serene,

[Philadelphia Call.] The worst thing about being a host at a party is the fact that you can't get away when bored. The guests can.

Painful Hospitality.

Men have only two;
There is nothing right they say,
And nothing right they do.

more or panned out less than a boy's first attempt at gardening.

Augustan brows; thine odor fine, Mix'd with the three-times-mingled wine, Lent the long Thracian draught its zest. What marvel, then, if host and guest,

Who lulls thee on her lawny breast-O royal Rose!

it were not for these same sensational journals that he denounces the dear public would never hear of his sermon.

My love, who loved me then, and I. For long years now my love and I

> Will wonder forth, as once together, Or sing the songs we used to sing Some chord is mute that used to ring,

My love, who loves me not, and I.

fondly. Martin's coats, or John's either, for that matter."

The engagement is broken.

Would I were lying in a field of clover-Of clover cool and soft, and scented sweet,
With dusky clouds in deep skies hanging over,
And scented silence at my head and feet—
Just for one hour to slip the leash of worry In eager haste from Thought's impatient rush, And watch it rushing in its heedless hurry, Disdaining wisdom's call, or duty's hush.

No sound except my own heart's sturdy beat

Spring, Centle Spring. [Puck.] 'Tis time to do the garden now,

Oh, then bring forth the spade and rake And let me in the sunshine bake, And as a fancy farmer take The cake.

The apricots and cabbage-heads, And lam the lively quadrupeds

"If they'd go to the city once in a while

"Yes; you see people has got so suspicious

MAKING A MAN OF HIMSELF

By OLIVER OPTIC.

Author of "The Boat Club Stories," "The Lake Shore Series," "Young America Abroad Series," "Upward and Onward Series," "The Yacht Club Series," "The Great Western Series," Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

THE VISIT TO THE SHANTY. "What's the matter, Buck? Have you and Fordy quarrelled?" asked Tom Little, as hey met on the shore after the party land-"Not exactly Fordy and I, but his father and I," replied Buck. "I don't quite under-stand it. On the very day you started Mr. haybroon seemed to be desirous of getting id of me."

of me."

old you have any row with him?"

of row at all. I did not offend either
ly or his father in any way, so far as I

"" You were up the river fishing on the day "You were up the river fishing on the day we went away. Fordy tried to smash my boat, you know," added Clipper.
"I know he did. Just before that Fordy picked up a box on the shore. I don't think they opened it or thought of it till we got back to camp. I saw Fordy open it and take out a tin case."

"A tin case!" repeated Clipper, aghast at the intelligence. "What was in it?"
"That's more than I know. Mr. Gaybroon took it and carried it to the shanty. I never saw it after that. I asked Fordy what was in it and he told me that it was full of candy."
"Candy!" exclaimed Clipper.

Clipper, "continued Mr. Brone, as he took within the case."

The way will consider that matter set through the case of the cas

ment of the cashier, but he did not hint at it.

While he was waiting for this topic to be touched upon, he saw Fordy driving the two horses attached to the carriage furiously down towards the lake. He was sitting upon the front seat, but he was leaning for ward, as if he was reaching for something, and it looked as though something was the matter.

"Stop them! stop them!" shouted Fordy, as the team approached to the spot where his father stood.

"They are running away with him!" exclaimed Mr. Gaybroon, apparently very much alarmed. "Fordy is careless, and he has dropped the reins. He will be killed!"

"I can stop the horses easily enough," replied Clifton.

But whatever Fordy was doing to recover the reins, it was plain that it frightened the horses, and they increased their speed as they approached the water. Clifton dropped his rifle, for he needed both hands, so that he could grasp the bridle of each horse.

The moment Clifton threw his rifle upon

New York, May 19.—The following is ment of the cashier, but he did not hint

The moment Clifton threw his rifle upon the ground Mr. Gaybroon picked it up and tossed it out into the deep waters of the

pick up the rifle. As soon as he had tossed it into the lake he sprang upon his victim. The dangerous weapon was out of the way, and there was no longer any especial danger in attacking the hunter, which was, plainly enough now, the programme for the occasion.

plainly enough now, the programme for the occasion.

The ex-treasurer threw his arms around the shoulders of Clifton, and then dropped upon the ground so that his foe should fail under him. Fordy leaped down from the carriage, and produced some small ropes, with which he and his father secured the wrists of the prisoner. Then his ankles were tied together.

Beneath the heavy form of Mr. Gaybroon, Clifton found it impossible to make any resistance. He was bound hand and foot. When he saw the rifle splash in the water, and that the horses were not half so spirited as they had appeared to be, he began to comprehend why his persecutor had desired to see him alone.

ROYALTY'S WEAKNESSES.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- The following is from the article in "La Nouvelle Revue," written by Count Paul Vasiti, the Russian,

entitled "Society in London."

The Prince of Wales, as everybody knows, has a weakness for pleasure and ladies. His admiration for Miss Chamberlain, the pretty American girl, Mrs. Langtry and a today has behind it a romantic history, Mrs. Zueleine Arostegui is a magnifinumber of others has never been a mystery. Besides he is too well known in Paris, Madrid and a thousand other places for prudery to make any search of the places. for prudery to make any secret of his gallantries. I cannot understand how a prince could resist all temptations. I don't think it would be bon ton for him to do so. I have I taken and the idea of the first families of New Orleans, and had previously been a resident of South Carolina. She had wealth and averathing the source of the rarest accomplishments. to do so. I hope I shall not shock prudish England, but I know many ladies osition all its usual pleasures. She met a

face was familiar and on Morgan telling who he was the president greeted him kindly, and asked him to be seated. He then called a servant and sent the boy off to be brushed up, asking him if he had another suit of

believed he would take a colonelcy in the army.

"President Jefferson laughed, and told him that the colonels were always old men. He must take something else, but not to be in a hurry, to look around and see the city. He then sent a midshipman with him to make things pleasant for him, and in a day or two young Morgan decided that he would rather be a midshipman than anything else. Jefferson at once gave him the appointment, and he went on a ship immediately. He made a splendid naval officer, and he died a commodore."

MADE A WHITE SLAVE.

A Southern Lady's Marriage to a Cuban

Tyrant.

VICTOR HUGO DEAD.

The Grave Claims France's Greatest Writer.

An Unparalleled Literary Career Closed at the Age of 83.

Poet, Philosopher, Historian, Dram-

They accordingly presented the prize to another. But flugo was not to be silenced in this way. He wrote to the mayor of Besancon, who sent him a copy of his age that have been defined and the state of the anissance, and with this document in hand, continuatory of his age, Hugo mad his way to the perpetual secretary of the Academy, who was much astonished at perusing it, but who told the youngster that it was not have a constant the perpetual secretary of the Academy's tompetitions, and essayed to win renown elsewhere. The year after there was a concours for poetry at Toulouse, in which he took part, and

Bore Off the Victor's Laurel.

Encouraged by this success, he left college and struck out in life as a litterateur. He was not long writing poetry ere his name became famous. He grew into much popularity with the Royaltsts, whose cause he pleaded in eloquent stanzas. Many of the salons of Paris were thrown open to the young man. One, however, seemed to have a particular attraction for him, and that was the salon of Emile Deschamp's father; the tender of the work of the was not long and the poet, and the poet, and after a brief courtship they were married, just as Hugo had completed the tender sensations of love, Mile. Foncher, and after a brief courtship they were married, just as Hugo had completed the twentieth year of his life, and his bride her fifteenth. This union was a happy one. She was devoted to the poet, as the poet was to her. The young couple fixed their residence in a preity cottage in the Rue Notre-Damedes-Champs. Around Hugo's festive board as happy one. She was devoted to the poet, and the poet, and the poet, and the poet and the consecration of the then manuscript thereof in a preity cottage in the Rue Notre-Damedes-Champs. Around Hugo's festive board as happy one. She was devoted to the poet, and the poet and the consecration of the then montanch, charles X., and brought the manuscript thereof in person to his majesty, who was stiting, in company with Chateaubriand, in one of the salons of th

Hugo's fame had long since preceded his visit. His pen had already gained for him A Universal Celebrity. "Sire," responded Chateaubriand, "Hugo

"Sire," responded Chateaubriand, "Hugo
At an early epoch in his literary career
Hugo began that great combat with which
his name will be imperishably associated
—his fight for romanticism. He launched
out a prose work in the shape of a novel,
entitied "Han d'Islande," in which he
poured out his romantic principles, and in
a style which was novel and original. In
his poetry also he had made a new departure. It was no longer penned in the classic
rhymes of La Fontaine and the others. It
was modern in form as well as in thought.
Like Thomas Carlyle, Hugo had struck out
a path for himself solely.

Of all his immediate family only two
grandchildren survive him, Georges and
Jeanne. Both his gifted soms, Francoisvictor and Charles, died in early manhood,
Leopoldine was drowned with her newlymarried husband in the Seine, and the
other daughter died insane. Upon Master
Georges, the oldest of the grandchildren,
rests the perpetuation of the name.
Space would fail us to record in detail the
vicessitudes of our author's career; weary
wranglings with actresses, misunderstandings of managers, devoted little bands of
ardent admirers, with Theophile Gautier
and Balzac at their head, smuggled secretly
into the theatre before the doors were est un enfant sublime!

Saint Martin, with Mlle. Georges as Lucrece and Frederic Lemaitre as Gennaro, and was a brilliant success. "Marie Tudor," next produced, was followed at the Theatre Francais by "Angelo," which proved moderately successful, and the next year, 1836, by "Esmeralda," a tragedy founded on Notre Dame de Paris. A few years earlier than this his "Le Roi d' Amuse" received its first production, the play which has been revamped in English as "The Fool's Revenge" and made the basis of the opera of "Rigoletto."

Its Merciless Trentment of Royalty caused it to be suppressed after the first night and it was never produced in Paris again un til exactly fifty years later, on which occasion Poet, Philosopher, Historian, Dramatist and Novelist.

PARIS, May 22.—M. Victor Hugo diedthis afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. The evening newspapers appear in mourning. It is believed that Hugo's funeral will be the lieved that Hugo's force continue. The



MODERN WITCHCRAFT. Legends of Berkshire and

Litchfield Counties.

of Evil in a Rural Community.

Parson Brown's Ride on a Strange Monster's Back.

fastened with a loose wooden button, which led into the rear kitchen chamber. From the roof depended strings of red peppers, seed corn, herbs, woodchuck skins and everything else that could be thought of as having a place in a Litchfield county farm house chamber. The door between the woodhouse chamber and the chamber over the kitchen of the farm house could be easily opened by shaking it to turn the button.

easily opened by snaking it to turn the outton.

It was late in autumn, and Mr. Boardman had harvested and husked his corn, and had spread it out on the kitchen chamber floor a foot in depth, so as to give it a chance to dry and become marketable. The Boardmans heard noises in the kitchen chamber, and it was believed that witches were at work. One night they were puzzled. They sent for Parson Brown, who lived but a short distance away, and he came with his camlet cloak and severe aspect. They listened at the foot of the narrow stairway, which led up into the kitchen chamber, and they heard the steady groaning of something evidently in distress.

distress.

Parson Brown reverently uncovered his head and said "Let us pray!" He said that the family had recently been afflicted by the powers of darkness, and he prayed for strength to go up and cope with the enemy of mankind. It was after 9 o'clock when he rose from his knees and asked Sister Boardman to bring him a lantern to face the witches. The door was opened and, lantern in hand, he went up the narrow staircase. Slowly he went up, and the rays piercing through the holes cut in

The Tin Lantern shone to the end of the kitchen chamber New York, May 24.—The plaza at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was thronged with people this afternoon to witness the decoration of the Lincoln statue and the subsequent exercises. The services were held upon a large stand facing the monument, around which the visiting organizations formed a square. After singing by the Brooklyn Cecilian Society, Mayor Low was introduced and made a short address, after which the oration was delivered by Hon. J. C. Hendrix.

Memorial services were also held at Cypress Hill cemetery, Calvary cemetery and in many of the churches throughout the city. The tomb of the prison ship martyrs, and the soldiers' graves in Greenwood cemetery were tastefully decorated during the day.

Would Hire Him Despite His Record.

Joliet, Ill., May 22.—Charles Angell will be released from the Illinois penitenitentiary May 28. He entered it in 1878 on a ten years' sentence for stealing \$125,000 NEW YORK, May 24 .- The plaza at Pros- He saw a pair of bright eyes, heard a grunt,

s on a 5,000 chamber she could easily open the small door and get into the kitchen chamber, where was plenty of corn. She over-ate, and her groaning and grunting, caused by indigestion, was the noise of witches whose unearthly doings Parson Brown was called on to quell.

drink, and also of corning beef on the hoof by feeding cattle on salt and saltpetre. Years ago he organized a project to export mules to Canada for breeding purposes, and in many other ways has contributed to the drawner of the great department of in many other ways has contributed to the advancement of the great department of which he is now at the head. Per contra, all the practical farming we ever knew Dr. Loring doing was to make pole beans run by setting a dog on 'em.

ON A SLEEPING-CAR.

Porter on the Panhandle.

[Pittsburg Despatch.] "Yes, we do have some peculiar experiences," said an intelligent Pullman carporter on the Panhandle road at the Union depot last night. "We run up against all sorts of people, I can tell you. Lenox, May 23.—A more prolific section for traditions of witchcraft within the past

The Principles of Principles o

Washington, May 24.—Representative Morrison of Illinois has little to say regard-

It is a remarkable fact that hundreds of people are so wedded to old ideas that no matter how much merit a new article may possess, they will not try it. This is wrong To those of our readers who recognize the fact that we are living in a progressive age we would call attention to the remarkable offer made by the Electric Pad Manufactur-ing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., in an ad-vertisement in this issue of our paper.

m Lisbon, after travelling in many countries, and \$84,000 of the money was recovered. Angell's personal qualities made him hosts of friends, and some of his admirers do not seem to have iost their faith in him, as he has had a number of offers of positions with prominent business houses in Chicago. He has acted in the capacity of an assistant to the keepers of the prison, and is very popular in the institution.

Scott's Emuision of Cod Liver Cil with Hypophosphites is a combination of most remarkable value for chronic coughs, throat affections, consumption, general debility and wasting diseases of children. It is very palatable. Send for four-ounce sample; free, except express charges. Advantage. Danville will sell, perhaps, 40. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Cil

Georges, the oldest of the grandchildren, space would fail us to record in detail the vieissitudes of our author's career; weary wranglings with actresses, misunderstandings of managers, devoted little bands of ardent admirers, with Theophile Gautier and Balzac at their head, snuggled secretly into the theatre before the doors were opened to the general public, that they raight post themselves at intervals among the audience and lead applause! And in Spite of it all his dramas did not succeed, "Many Robsart," "Hernan," "Marion de Porne," were one after another rejected by the public though suitained by the first actors of the day. At length "Lucreec Borgia," the first of M. Hugo's dramas which appeared in prose, came out at the Theatre du Porte

Mr. Randall's Opinion of President Cleveland.

Weird Doings of the Mysterious Powers Peculiar Experiences of a Pullman His Experience as Mayor and Governor Especially Fit Him for His Work.

> The Man to Renominate in 1888 to Ensure Success.

road with me this winter on their way to New Orleans."

MORRISON'S DEFEAT.

He Snys the Administration Was Not Quick Enough to Give Its Help.

Washington, May 24.—Representative Morrison of Illinois has little to say regard-Washington, May 24.—Representative Morrison of Illinois has little to say regarding the late senatorial fight, in which he figured so prominently. To a friend her figured so prominently. To a friend her today he said that he did not see why the Eastern papers made so much ado about his staying in the field so long. They did not seem to understand the situation. There were not understand that it is necessary for a death of the growth of the seem to understand the situation. There were not understand that it is necessary for a fight to adjust the said that who he led out against him because there was no other candidate who could have added one or two Republican votes and secured the election. The two or three Democratic vote earlier he could have added one or two Republican votes and secured the election. The two or three Democratic vote earlier he could have added one or two Republican votes and secured the election. The two or three Democratic vote earlier he could have added one or two Republican votes and secured the election. The two or three Democratic vote earlier he administration was not friendly to Morrison.

The appointment of Judd to be postmaster at Chicago was a general notice that the administration was friendly to Morrison.

The appointment of Judd to be postmaster at Chicago was a general notice that the administration was not friendly to him, and the result was that immediately thereafter at Chicago was a general notice that the administration was not friendly to him, and the result was that immediately thereafter is the free proposed in the proposed that the definition was not friendly to him, and the result was that immediately thereafter is the free proposed to a short address of welcome he would have secured one the would have been elected. He earlied to the wast of the proposed the propose

est beggar in Washington. I have had no purpose of increasing any partiality of the people for myself. No: I shall have no future connection with any ticket, but such criticism will not hurt."

NIAGARA PARK.

Grand Opening to be Held July 15-Hon T. V. Welch Appointed Custodian. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 23.—The Niagara Park Commission met at 11 o'clock. All the members were present. They decided to have a grand opening July They decided to have a grand opening July 15. Governor Hill has promised to attend and many prominent Canadians are invited. Comptroller Chapin will pay the awards between the 10th and 15th of July. Meantime Hon. T. V. Welch has been appointed custodian of all the lands and property acquired. Mr. Dorsheimer reported that the Canadian commission has been appointed and asked Americans for plans. They will probably engage F.C. Olmstead to lay out the Canadian park.

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